Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

THE CHEMICAL MARKET AUTHORITY

November 12, 1956

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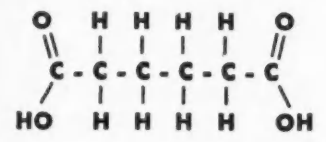

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Vol. 170 No. 20 30 Church St., New York 7, N. Y. November 12, 1956

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Tung Oil Comeback Seen

Research by the Department of Agriculture may help reverse the current trend away from the use of tung oil in the manufacture of paints and other surface coatings.

Scientists of the department's Southern Utilization Research Branch at New Orleans, La., found that the addition of zinc resinate makes it possible to use tung oil in processes previously not open to it.

Their tests show also that by adding fungicidal acids to tung oil paints it may be possible to produce surface coatings with built-in resistance to molds or fungi.

Although tung oil is a high-quality drying oil used in a variety of surface coatings, its extreme reactivity makes it difficult to handle in the manufacturing process.

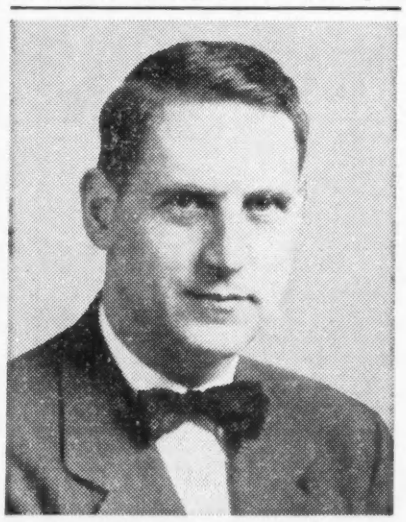
The USDA scientists report, however, that addition of zinc resinate will keep the oil from gelling under processing heat. At the same time, tung oil's quick-drying qualities can be retained by suitable modification of paint formulas in which the new product is used.

With tung oil to which zinc resinate was added the scientists were able to produce coatings that are gas proof and that dry smoothly under adverse conditions. The laboratory procedure for making these paints is being evaluated by two manufacturers for adaptation to commercial use.

In other tests, some of the fatty acids that give tung oil its fast-drying ability were replaced by fungicidal acids that proved able to retard mildew. This research, however, is preliminary and additional work is needed before use of the substitute acids can be recommended in commercial paints.

Soap for Toilet, Laundry Use To Yield to Syndets, CCDA Told

Within the next five to ten years synthetic detergents will substantially replace soap in the toilet bar and commercial laundry fields—two of the last strongholds for soap, Dr. Foster Dee Snell, president of Foster D. Snell, Inc., believes. In an address to the Commercial Chemical Development Association in Cincinnati, Ohio, last fortnight, Dr. Snell pointed out that soap is still dominant in certain fields but that even there synthetic detergents are becoming increasingly important.



SHULTON SCIENTIFIC HEAD: Dr. Charles H. Kline, former manager of Climax Molybdenum Company's chemical development division, who has joined Shulton, Inc., New York, as scientific director.

He indicated that during the past ten years synthetic detergents have replaced soap to the extent of about 75 percent of the total. In some household products, such as dishwashing and laundry products, replacement of soap is nearly complete, he added.

Few Fields to Conquer

Speaking of the future, Dr. Snell said, "We have seen that the built syndets have but few new fields to conquer. Therefore the radical increase in volume to consumers which occurred in the first half of this year will probably not continue."

He went on to say, "Next year or some year after that, the syndet bars will take over the toilet soap field. They are really good. Someone will find out how to manufacture them at a strictly competitive cost. Other large potential uses for the related surfactants exist in such widely diversified areas as promotion of penetration of water into the soil, increased recovery of petroleum from oil sands, addition to cattle and poultry feed, and addition to fertilizers. Except for the first, each is in use on a greater or lesser scale today."

"Much research has been going on in the use of tallow for manufacture of syndets," the speaker said. "Progressively increasing quantities of tallow have been converted to fatty alcohols and sulfated to give the active agent. A great deal of other research is under way and considerable of it has been published.

"I should be much too modest if I did not mention in passing the fond hope that esters made from sucrose, worth basically about 3 cents a pound, and inedible tallow

—Continued on page 78

Glycerine, USP, Being Made by Dow

Dow Chemical Company is now producing synthetic glycerine, USP, in commercial quantities at its Texas division glycerine plant after just one year of operation. The announcement was made by Donald Williams, Dow vice-president and director of sales.

Greater use of glycerine in the food, drug, and packaging fields is now possible because of the increased production sources, Mr. Williams observed.

As a major source of synthetic glycerine and synthetic glycerine, USP, Dow production has helped level wide variances in the supply of natural glycerine, which plagued users for many years, it was pointed out.

Mr. Williams emphasized that users may now rely on price stability, wide availabil-

—Continued on page 58

Carbide & Carbon to Build Engineering Unit in W. Va.

A multi-million dollar engineering building will be erected at South Charleston, W. Va., by Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation.

The five-story structure will provide needed space for more than 500 engineers engaged in designing new equipment and new plants for the company's expansion program.

Chemical Industry Will Find No Surprises in New Congress; Election Assures Status Quo

Principal contacts of the chemical industry in congress will be essentially the same as those of the past two years when the new session convenes next January. Last Tuesday's elections failed to unseat a single congressional committee chairman, and, consequently, the next two years will probably see the same committee policies being followed as in the past. Observers have drawn this conclusion in attempting to assess the results of the election because committee chairmen, by reason of their dominant positions, have great influence over the action of their committees. They have it within their power to advance one bill over another, or pigeonhole or delay legislation indefinitely when it is not to their liking.

USI SALES DIRECTOR: Alden R. Ludlow, jr., named director of sales for U. S. Industrial Chemicals Company, a division of National Distillers Products Corporation, New York, succeeding Lee A. Keane who is retiring.

Only Changes Due to Seniority

The only new faces will be those which, by right of seniority, were due to move up to the top position anyway, because of the death or resigna- found in the chairmanship posts are tion of the incumbents.

Three committees were affected in this matter—the house interstate and foreign commerce committee, the house foreign affairs committee, and the senate foreign relations committee.

Where changes will show up mostly will be in the rank and file of the committees, but even these will be few in number, in comparison to those which have occurred in past elections. Instead of a major turnover, such as happened in 1952, when the Republicans gained control of congress, and again in 1954, when the Democrats regained control, all but about fifty of the house members were returned last Tuesday, and the senate will have only nine replacements.

...mmittee chairmanship changes are these:

...terstate commerce committee—Rep. Oren Harrison of Arkansas succeeds to the post left vacant by the death of

—Continued on page 67

Drug Research Efforts Outlined for Analyst Group

The drug industry is spending about $75 million every year on research, Kenneth H. Klipstein, general manager of the research division of American Cyanamid Company, told the New York Security Analysts last week.

This, he said, constitutes approximately 15 percent of the annual research budget for the entire chemical industry. The government, he added, spends another $150 million yearly on drug research.

Citing the chemo-therapeutic approach to cancer, Mr. Klipstein reported that the American Cancer Society has allocated $8 million for this purpose. Some 15,000 chemicals have been tested as possible therapeutic agents for cancer.

The Cyanamid executive also called attention to a new vaccine for lung infection that has been tried out at the Great Lakes Naval Training Center. He declared that it has proven 50 to 70 percent effective.

John A. Field, vice-president of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a

—Continued on page 79

Grasselli Starts Up Sulfuric Acid Works

Sulphuric acid is now being produced at a new plant near Columbia Park, Ohio, by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. The plant is located on the Ohio River about twenty miles downriver from Cincinnati, and was built to replace duPont's Lockland works, also near that city.

The new unit, operated by Grasselli chemicals department, marks the end of an era in the company's sulfuric acid production, by replacing the last chamber manufacturing process located at the Lockland works. The Lockland works has ceased all operations.

The Fort Hill works, a much larger unit than the one at Lockland, will supply customers in the Cincinnati area.

Start-up of the Fort Hill works is the latest step in duPont's long-range mod-

—Continued on page 57

Vitamin E in Powder Form Made by Hoffmann-LaRoche

A dry form of vitamin E, offering advantages to pharmaceutical manufacturers and food processors, has been announced by the vitamin division of Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Nutley, N. J. Available "by the tons" as are other Roche vitamins, the new product is the result of long research.

Roche dry vitamin E acetate powder 25 percent contains 250 international units of vitamin E per gram. All components of the granule are easily digested so that the vitamin E biological activity is fully available.

OPD Closed Today

In observance of Veterans Day, the business and editorial offices of OPD will be closed all day today, November 12.

Reichhold Explains Why It Is Offering Stock to Public

There are three major reasons why Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., this week will offer 200,000 shares of its common stock to the public.

The transaction, which takes place Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange, is expected to yield the White Plains, N. Y., chemical firm some $5 million in added working capital.

In an interview with OPD last week, Henry H. Reichhold, president of the company, cited these factors:

- Bedrock expansion into basic chemical materials for which RCI's currently large production offers an assured captive market.
- Mr. Reichhold's present vulnerability to estate taxes because of his ownership of 87 percent of the company's stock.
- Mr. Reichhold's personal distrust of the popular tax-free foundation technic as a method of divestation.

He says that long study of several foundations has convinced him that their founders waited too long before considering estate problems.

What happened, Mr. Reichhold maintains, is that the companies had grown so large by the time the estate question came up that foundations offered the only way out.

In his own case, he feels that he has ample time to reduce his personal holdings to a 25 percent target. If this first pilot offering works out, he expects to make larger ones in the future—maybe as much as $20 million worth next time.

While noting that his company is studying several situations for possible acquisition, Mr. Reichhold is, of course, re-

—Continued on page 68

Bioflavonoids in Trial Prove A Strong Weapon Against Colds

A year-long medical study published today indicates that science has found a basic weapon against the common cold, in a medicine derived from citrus peels. The clinical investigation, involving over 1,800 subjects, concludes that citrus bioflavonoids "exert a mitigating and probably curative action" on the $5 billion-a-year ailment in a manner suggesting "a basic physiological mechanism" is responsible. In articles published in two scientific journals, Dr. W. L. Macon, jr., of McDonnell Aircraft Corporation, who headed the study team, reports to the medical profession that bioflavonoids combined with vitamin C brought "definite, objective relief" from both mild and severe colds in various stages.

The report findings show the drugs "may also exert a preventive influence on those subject to frequent colds," while causing no toxicity or side effects.

First Large Scale Investigation

The study is the first large, controlled investigation yet reported on use of bioflavonoids against colds. It was conducted last year at the St. Louis, Mo., aircraft firm. Results were then analyzed and tabulated prior to evaluation and publication in technical papers today.

They appear in the journal *Industrial Medicine & Surgery* and the *American Association of Industrial Nurses Journal.*

The bioflavonoids are, the report says, "drugless drugs" of yellowish chemicals found abundantly in nature, with the most potent identified to date in the peels of lemons and oranges. The chemicals were discovered over twenty years ago and have been used extensively against many disease states. Only recently, however, have they been studied as medication for the ordinary cold.

In the investigation, five separate trials were conducted on all types of colds dur-

—*Continued on page 58*

Nitric Acid Facility Planned for Mexico

Saint-Gobain and Batignolles-Chatillon have let a contract for the design of a nitric acid plant, to be built at Monclova, Mexico, by a group of French and Mexican companies. The contract is with Societe Belge de L'Azote et des Produits Chimiques du Marly (S.B.A.), Liege, Belgium.

S.B.A.'s own nitric acid process will be used in this plant. The process is applied in the works of the Belgian company as well as in several plants for foreign firms.

Shell Development Plans Lab Expansion

Shell Development Company, New York, has announced plans for a million-dollar expansion program for its Modesto, Calif., agricultural research center. Plans provide for a large increase in facilities at the Modesto laboratory, located on Stoddard Road near the town of Salida. New laboratories and office buildings will be constructed to house personnel being transferred from Shell Chemical at Denver, Colo.

Construction is scheduled for completion in the fall of 1957. About one million dollars will be spent for new buildings and services. Six major laboratories and office buildings will be added to the present group.

A total staff of more than 100 people

—*Continued on page 68*

Borax, Boric Acid Prices Of American Potash to Rise

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles, will increase the prices of "Three Elephant" borax and boric acid on January 1.

These increases will amount to $1.75 per ton for borax (10 mol-dekahydrate); $2.25 per ton for borax (5 mol-pentahydrate) and $2.50 per ton for anhydrous borax ("Pyrobor").

All grades of boric acid will be increased $2.25 per ton and agricultural pentahydrate ("Tronabor") $1 per ton. The increases range from approximately 2½ percent to less than 5 percent, and were said to be necessary to offset partially the increased cost of production.

Nitrogen Solutions Line Is Expanded by Cyanamid

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has added three formulas to its "Amanol" nitrogen solutions line. Complete service to the industry, including savings in freight, is the primary factor behind the move.

The new solutions are "Amanol 70-24" and "Amanol 60-28," containing 44 percent actual nitrogen, and "Amanol 68-26," containing 45 percent actual nitrogen. In all formulas, the first number refers to the ammonium nitrate content, and the second number to the anhydrous ammonia content.

The solutions contain both nitrate nitrogen and ammonia nitrogen, formed from aqueous solutions of ammonium nitrate and ammonia. The solutions are used as a source of nitrogen for complete mixed fertilizers.

Lanolin Plus Buys Firm

Lanolin Plus, Inc., New York, has purchased State Pharmacal Company, Chicago, makers of "All in One," reducing products, and other proprietaries. Jack H. Mathis will continue as president of State Pharmacal, which will operate as a subsidiary of Lanolin Plus.

The Week's Price Changes

Argentine Casein, Molasses Caraway and Palm Oils Advance. Mercury Metal, Hydroxycit...ellal, Palmarosa Oil Decline.

Prices Advanced

Casein, Argentine, 2c. per lb. (p. 65).
Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb. (p. 70).
Molasses, New Orleans, 1c. per gal. (p. 48).
New York, 1c. per gal.
Oil, caraway, 15c. per lb. (p. 63).
Cottonseed, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 70).
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 5c. per lb. (p. 63).
Oleo, ¼c. per lb. (p. 70).
Palm, dms., ¾c. per lb. (p. 70).
tanks, ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 70).
refd., ⅛c. per lb. (p. 70).
Tung, ⅛c. per lb. (p. 70).
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb. (p. 70).

Prices Reduced

Geraniol, extra, 15c. per lb. (p. 63).
standard, 15c. per lb.
Hydroxycitronellal, 20c. per lb. (p. 63).
Mercury, $2 per flask (p. 40).
Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 70).
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 70).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Palmarosa, 25c. per lb. (p. 63).
Patchouli, 50c. per lb. (p. 63).
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb. (p. 70).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Tin, 3c. per lb. (p. 40).
Salts, 1.6c. to 2.4c. per lb. (p. 40).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

Nov. 9, 1956	Nov. 2, 1956	Nov. 11, 1955
109.48	109.49	107.12

Diamond Developing in Mexico

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced two developments in the agricultural chemicals field in Mexico. The first is the organization of a new firm, known as Insecticidas y Fertilizantes Diamond del Norte S. A., located at H. Matamoros, Tamps. The second is the opening of a new sales office in Mexico City by Diamond Black Leaf de Mexico S.A. de C.V., located at Av. Juarez 42, and the naming of Bruce D. Knoblock, formerly with General Motors S. A., as general manager.

The Insecticidas y Fertilizantes firm will manufacture liquid and dust insecticides. The general management of the new company will be the responsibility of Ing. Luis Briones Moreno, previously general manager of Insecticidas y Fertilizantes S.A. That firm's assets and business were acquired by the new company, which will have access to the specialized engineering, research and technical facilities of Diamond Alkali Company.

Along with the appointment of Mr. Knoblock, it was announced that Jack L. Schack, previously manager of the chemical department of Bunge-Mexico, S.A., and for the past two years affiliated with Diamond in a sales capacity, has been promoted to sales manager for Diablamex.

A completely integrated insecticide manufacturing plant is operated in the Xalostoc industrial zone of Mexico City by Diablamex. It is capable of producing ground sulfur in substantial tonnage. Crude sulfur, produced by Mexican sulfur companies in the Tehuantepec Peninsula, is transported in bulk to the plant, where the material is ground and further conditioned for shipment to agricultural areas.

Bruce D. Knoblock

Paint Emulsifier Developed

A combination of surface active agents specially developed for all emulsion type paints, has been announced by Witco Chemical Company, New York. The new product, "Witco 912" emulsifier, has been tested in latex based paints of straight butadiene-styrene, polyvinyl acetate, and acrylic types as well as those modified with alkyds.

Olin Mathieson Advances Sodium Methylate Prices

The industrial chemicals division of Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York, last week announced an increase in price of sodium methylate of 1¾ cents per pound, effective November 15 for spot customers and January 1, 1957, for contract customers.

The new prices on carloads and truckload quantities are as follows:—200-pound net drums, 36¼ cents per pound; 50-pound net drums, 39¼ cents per pound; 25 pound pails, 42¼ cents per pound, all f.o.b. plant.

Index to News and Market Reports

Association News

Cosmetic Chemists Renew Meetings..... 74
Drug Trade Groups Set Agenda..... 7
N. Y. Paint Group to Hold Dance..... 79
N. Y. PVLA Xmas Party Set..... 79
Petroleum Tanker Study Undertaken... 79
Public Relations Responsibility Shared.. 7
Soap to Yield to Syndets, CCDA Told.... 3

Government News

Advisory Unit on Hides, Skins Formed.. 5
AEC Approves Export of Reactor..... 7
AEC Looks to Private Industry..... 7
Aluminum Stockpiling to End..... 7
Chemical Congressional Contacts Same. 3
FTC Swears in Tait..... 52
Gov't Seeking Applicants..... 74
Gov't Tin Unit Gets Bids..... 5
Marshall Railway Corp. Moves..... 49
Mineral Oil Tolerance Requested..... 49
ODM Rules Out Nickel Loans..... 5
Oil, Gas Leasing Bids at Record..... 62
Oils Purchase Time Extended..... 68
Sodium Monofluorophosphate Rule Out. 52
TVA Offers New Fertilizers..... 7

Industry News

Biofiavonoids Effective Against Colds.... 4
Borax, Boric Acid to Rise..... 4
Carbide Engineer's Unit in W. Va..... 3
Chemical Union Seeks 30-Hr. week in 1970 5
Cyanamid Expands Nitrogen Solutions.. 4
Defense Plan Offered to Industry..... 5
Ethylene Unit Planned..... 5
Fatty Acid Item Offered..... 74
Glycerine, USP, Available by Dow..... 3
Grasselli Starts Sulfuric Works..... 3
Lanolin Plus Buys Firm..... 4
Lion Oil Constructing Concentrator..... 5
National Lead Expanding in Titanium.... 5
OPD Closed Today..... 3
Oils, Fats Output, Use: September..... 79
Olin Advances Sodium Methylate..... 4
Oxygen Capacity Seen Doubled..... 5
Paint Emulsifier Made by Witco..... 4
Pittsburgh Consolidation Sees Big Future. 5
Plant Food Use Lags Below Optimum.... 7
Plastics Radiation Study Planned..... 7
Purocaine Making Salicylamide..... 5
Railroads Asks Freight Raise..... 79
Reichhold Explains Stock Offer..... 3
Shell Development to Expand Lab..... 4
Strong, Cobb to Clear Debt..... 69
Tung Oil Comeback Seen..... 3

International News

Argentine Casein Exports Down..... 74
Diamond Developing in Mexico..... 4
Nitric Acid Facility Planned..... 4
Oil Companies Acquire Concessions..... 79
Pyrethrum Plant Starts in Africa..... 5

Personnel News

ACS Division Names Officers..... 43
Baker & Co. Elects V.P..... 5
Diamond Black Leaf Names Snyder..... 52
Georgia Marble Appoints Hall..... 7
McCormick Names Welsh..... 36
Reichhold Appoints Odom..... 5
Stauffer Makes Ellis V.P..... 7
USI Names Sales Director..... 3

Market Reports

Acids..... 40
Agricultural Chemicals..... 46
Aliphatic Organics..... 48
Aromatic Chemicals..... 63
Botanical Drugs, Gums..... 55
Coal Chemicals..... 50
Coatings Materials..... 65
Drugs..... 55
Essential Oils..... 63
Fats and Greases..... 70
Fertilizer Materials..... 46
Fine Chemicals..... 55
Heavy Chemicals..... 40
Industrial Organic Chemicals..... 48
Lacquer Materials..... 65
Leather Chemicals..... 53
Naval Stores..... 65
Oil Cake and Meal..... 70
Oils..... 70
Paint Materials..... 65
Pesticides..... 46
Petrochemicals..... 48
Petroleum Derivatives..... 73
Protective Coatings Materials..... 65
Spices..... 63
Textile Chemicals..... 53
Waxes..... 70

General Features

Advertisers Index..... 79
Association Meeting Dates..... 7
Bids Wanted..... 42
Book Reviews..... 38
Classified Advertisements..... 78
Consulting Chemists and Engineers..... 47
Coal Chemical Output..... 50
Crude Oil Stocks..... 73
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Data Offered..... 74
Editorials..... 38
Imports..... 60
Jobs & People..... 62
Obituaries..... 43
OPD Price Index..... 4
Washington Talks It Over..... 38

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US Receives Two Offers For Texas Tin Smelter

Federal Facilities Corporation has announced that two proposals to buy the government-owned Longhorn tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., have been received, one from Wah Chang Corporation, New York, and the other from Messrs. Ellis E. Patterson and S. Fishfader, Los Angeles.

The Patterson-Fishfader proposal was filed on behalf of a group of interested parties. Negotiations with these bidders will begin immediately and will be concluded no later than December 27.

Pyrethrum Plant Starts Up in Africa

The Belgian Congo's first pyrethrum extraction plant—Chimiphar, at Bukavu—has started production under the direction of Alois Saelens, its builder and owner, who is now in the United States to confer with American pyrethrum processors who depend on African pyrethrum for their supplies.

Mr. Saelens said that he is prepared to extract pyrethrins, the active ingredient of the unique pyrethrum flowers, from 2,700,000 pounds of the blossoms a year.

The United States imports virtually all of its pyrethrum requirements from either British East Africa or the Belgian Congo. The Chimiphar plant at Bukavu is located close by the pyrethrum growing area.

Extraction of pyrethrins from the pyrethrum flowers at the point of growth makes unnecessary the shipment of an equivalent amount of baled flowers and thus greatly reduces shipping costs, it was pointed out.

Mr. Saelens' venture at Bukavu represents a pioneering effort involving the

—*Continued on page 68*

National Lead Expanding Titanium Pigment Facility

National Lead Company, New York, will begin immediate construction of a new expansion at its St. Louis, Mo., titanium pigment plant, adding 25,000 tons of titanium dioxide to its annual capacity.

Completion is scheduled for mid-1958. This marks the third boost in National Lead's titanium pigment capacity announced in the past two years, the others being a new plant under construction at Varennes, Quebec, Canada, rated at 18,000 tons per year, and a previous St. Louis expansion, now completed, which added 36,000 tons to annual capacity.

As with the last expansion at St. Louis, the new facility will be engineered for the production of either pure titanium dioxide or titanium-calcium pigment, and can be switched at will from one type to the other as customer requirements demand.

Should production be channeled exclusively to titanium-calcium pigment, approximately 83,000 tons annually could be turned out by the new facilities.

Purocaine Now Producing Salicylamide Commercially

Purocaine, Inc., Hockessin, Del., is now producing salicylamide in commercial quantities. The material, available in fiber drums as a fine powder and in granular form, is used primarily as an analgesic.

Salicylamide is the third new material to be offered this year by the Hockessin organics producer. In January, Purocaine began production of magnesium methylate solution, a catalyst in the barbiturate field, and this summer it started up tertiary butyl benzene operations.

Pittsburgh Consolidation Sees Self Major Coal Chemical Factor Within Two to Three Years

Pittsburgh Consolidation Coal Company sees itself emerging as one of the nation's major suppliers of coal chemicals in the next two or three years. According to Joseph Pursglove, jr., Pitt-Consol vice-president in charge of research and development, the company is banking its hopes on a $30 million investment now being planned at Cresap, W. Va., site of a major power project of the American Gas & Electric Company to provide power for the aluminum plants to be built in that area.

The company's expectations came to light in an address made recently by Mr. Pursglove before the American Coke and Coal Chemicals Institute at which he outlined some of the Pitt-Consol plans in connection with the coal-electricity-aluminum developments now under way in the Ohio-West Virginia area.

Kaiser, Olin, Revere Have Projects

The large new aluminum projects are those of Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation at Ravenswood, W. Va., on the Ohio River and the combined project of Revere Copper & Brass Company at Hannibal, Ohio. These plants will require about 900,000 kilowatts of new power from the American Gas & Electric Company's system for which plans are already being made.

Explaining how Pitt-Consols' plans have tied in with these developments, Mr. Pursglove reports, "One such plan that evolved from this big projected power demand consisted of an entirely new power station now under construction at Cresap, W. Va., on a site we owned. The site is on top of a large tract of coal our company controls. The whole tract contains close to a billion tons of mineable Pittsburgh seam coal that faces the Ohio River frontage for some sixteen miles from Moundsville."

The new station has been named the Kammer station for H. A. Kammer, executive vice-president of American Gas, and is being designed and constructed so that it will burn coal and/or char.

"With the 675,000 kilowatt Kammer station being built to burn our char," Mr. Pursglov points out, "we had the foundation laid for our own developments. First, an entirely new mine, named the Ireland mine for R. L. Ireland, the chairman of our executive committee, is now being opened.

"It will have a productive capacity of

—*Continued on page 44*

Oxygen Capacity Is Seen Doubled by Linde Project

Linde Air Products Company, New York, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, plans to nearly double the oxygen producing capacity of the nation.

According to Linde, about thirty installations, raising oxygen producing capacity by about two billion cubic feet per month, have been constructed or contracted for during the past two years—most of them at or near steel mills.

The latest and largest installation planned by Linde will be for the Belle, W. Va., plant of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. This enlarged facility will more than double Linde's present plant at that site.

Many of the new installations, Linde indicates, are high-purity gaseous oxygen producing units capable of putting out from 7 million to 100 million cubic feet per month.

Baker & Co. Elects V.P.

Baker & Co., Newark, N. J., has elected DeWitt L. Alexandre vice-president. Mr. Alexandre joined Engelhard Industries, of which Baker is a member, as assistant to the president in 1953.

TECHNICAL SERVICE CHIEF: James J. Odom, jr., appointed director of technical service at its Tuscaloosa, Ala., laboratories by Reichhold Chemicals, Inc., White Plains, N. Y.

Defense Plan Offered For Chemical Industry

Simon Askin, president of Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has a four-point program for strengthening the defense potential of the United States chemical industry. The program is concerned with both financial and manpower problems and was presented last week before a joint meeting of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Chemists and the Chemical Industry Association.

To insure maintenance of superior technological development, essential to offset the manpower advantage of a potential foe, Mr. Askin stated, the US chemical industry urgently needs the following from the administration:

- "Tax relief to offset the soaring replacement costs of obsolescent equipment which now deters vital research development.
- "More adequate tariff protection to insure US independence of British and west-of-the-Rhine supply sources for chemicals essential to national defense.
- "Realistic exemption from selective service of technically trained men needed

—*Continued on page 61*

Nickel Industry Loans Are Ruled Out by ODM

The Office of Defense Mobilization last week ruled out direct government loans as an incentive to industry for increasing United States nickel supplies. The incentives now in effect are rapid tax amortization and government purchase contracts which would make allowances for unusual development costs.

The incentive program had been under review as a result of a proposal to ODM for a direct government loan to assist in financing a domestic nickel project. The annual nickel supply goal of 440 million pounds by 1961 was fixed by ODM last May.

Chemical Union Objective in 1970: 30-Hour Week

One of the big chemical unions—the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union—has its heart set on achieving a thirty-hour week by 1970. What's more, it thinks this can be done without a cut in take-home pay.

According to a model drawn up by OCAW's research and education department, chemical wages would be up $16.05 a week by 1970—its target date for the shorter work week. Pay for the chemical industry in 1970 would be scaled at $94.55 a week and $3.05 an hour.

As the union's economists see it, a "gradual reduction of working hours can take place and, at the same time, weekly earnings can increase." Backing up this argument, they say, is the general pattern of wages and hours over the last century.

Step-by-Step to 1970

Using 1954 constant dollars, this is how OCAW has plotted the step-by-step attainment of its 1970 goals of shorter hours and more money:

	1954	1960	1965	1970
Hourly wage.....	$1.91	$2.30	$3.30	$3.05
Weekly wage.....	78.50	84.60	92.30	94.55

The union points out that it computed hourly earnings on the assumption that wage rates would increase proportionately to the increase in labor productivity.

OCAW adds that its model "assumes near full employment and does not reflect price changes that could take place." Its projections are claimed to be in "real" terms on the basis of 1954 dollars.

"If prices should rise," OCAW contends, "wages would increase above the rates reported in the model, in order to maintain the productivity ratio. The increases in earnings, as shown, are increases in actual purchasing power."

In addition to chemicals, the union has also set up 1970 goals for petroleum refining and petroleum production. Weekly earnings in these fields should go up $20.95 and $20.59, respectively, during the next fourteen years, according to OCAW calculations. This compares with a projected weekly rise of $17.73 for all manufacturing.

That the union may give high priority to its 1970 goal of shorter hours is apparent from the thinking of E. E. Phelps, OCAW's research and education director. Mr. Phelps believes that work and planning for the thirty-hour week must be done now, while the economy is expanding.

In the chemical industry, OCAW notes, production and maintenance employment

—*Continued on page 78*

Lion Oil Is Constructing Concentrator for Nitric Acid

Construction has begun on a nitric acid concentrator at the El Dorado, Ark., chemical plant, according to T. M. Martin, president of Lion Oil Company, a division of Monsanto Chemical Company.

The addition, which represents a substantial investment, will concentrate 58 percent nitric acid now being manufactured at two existing units. It is expected to produce, under normal operation, forty tons per day of nitric acid of 95 percent strength, which will be used primarily as a raw material by another Monsanto plant.

Included in the construction will be blending facilities which will also permit the production of 68 percent nitric acid.

Ethylene Unit Planned By Union Oil of Calif.

Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles, plans immediate construction of a multi-million dollar plant to manufacture 100 million pounds of ethylene annually, utilizing refinery gas as its basic raw material.

The plant, to be completed early in 1958, will be located at the company's Los Angeles refinery. A substantial portion of the production from this plant will be delivered by pipeline to the Brea Chemicals-Koppers Company joint venture for the manufacture of polyethylene. The balance will be available for sale to chemical manufacturers.

Advisory Unit Formed on Hides, Skins, Byproducts

A committee to advise the President's bipartisan Commission on Increased Industrial Uses of Agricultural Products on possible fruitful lines of research on hides, skins, and animal byproducts was set up by the commission last week.

It was the third committee appointed by the commission which is to recommend a broad program of agricultural research aimed at increasing industrial uses of farm products when congress reconvenes next January. The other two committees deal with cotton and sugar.

The new group is called the hides, skins, and animal byproducts task group and will review the technical and economic position of animal by-products, except animal fats, which will be considered later by a task group on oilseeds and animal fats. The group held its first meeting last week.

R. H. Richards, vice-president of International Shoe Company, St. Louis, Mo., is chairman of the committee. Other members of the group are:

R. D. Cottam, A. C. Lawrence Leather Company; Merle A. Delph, president, M. A. Delph Company; Edward J. Gesick, vice-president and secretary, Southwest Research Institute; Charles W. Mann, Quartermaster Research and Development Command, Natick, Mass.

Dr. Fred O'Flaherty, director, Tanners' Council Research Laboratory, University of Cincinnati; Julius G. Schnitzer, Business and Defense Services Administration; Dr. J. Naghski, Eastern Utilization Research Branch, Department of Agriculture.

Don C. Collins, president, American National Cattlemen's Association; Victor Conquest, vice-president in charge of research, Armour & Co.

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Association Meetings

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel and Palmer House, Chicago, November 12-15.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual dinner meeting, Delmonico hotel, New York, November 15.

Chemical Market Research Association, Harvard Business School, Cambridge, Mass., November 13-14.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation, annual meeting, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 14-15.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Statler, Ambassador and Biltmore hotels, Los Angeles, November 12-14.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Hollywood Beach hotel, Hollywood, Fla., November 10-15.

Air Pollution Control Association, semi-annual meeting, Rice hotel, Houston, Tex., December 3-5.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, December 9-12.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, midyear and eastern section meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 10-12; central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 11-13; western section meeting, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, February 18-19.

Association of American Soap and Glycerine Producers, annual convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, January 23-25.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association, fall get-together, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., November 29.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 3-5.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, plastics meeting, Statler hotel, New York, March 27-28; resort meeting, French Lick, Ind., May 13-14.

Manufacturing Chemists' Association, winter conference, Statler hotel, New York, November 20.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, spring meeting, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, March 6-8.

National Chemical Exposition, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, November 27-30.

National Drug Trade Conference, annual meeting, Gramercy Park hotel, New York, December 3.

National Industrial Conference Board, fifth conference on atomic energy, Benjamin Franklin hotel, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, March 14-15.

National Plant Food Council, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-13.

Nuclear Congress, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, March 11-15.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, Penn-Sheraton hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 4-8.

Proprietary Association, scientific section, winter meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 11.

Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry, Christmas party, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12.

Society of Plastics Engineers, annual technical conference, Sheraton-Jefferson hotel, St. Louis, Mo., January 16-18.

Society of Plastics Industry, annual conference and Pacific Coast plastics exposition, Shrine Exposition Hall, Los Angeles, March 18-21.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting and dinner, Biltmore hotel, New York, December 3.

Toilet Goods Association, scientific section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12.

Public Relations Is a Problem For All Departments to Share, Monsanto's P. R. Manager Says

Public relations is not a problem for the public relations department alone, but rather is one "in which all departments in all companies share a major and continuing responsibility," Dan J. Forrestal, public relations manager of Monsanto Chemical Company, told the monthly luncheon meeting of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association in New York last week. "How haughty we public relations specialists would seem and how blind we would be if we were to suppose, even for an instant, that impressions of our industry were simply the responsibility of public relations departments," the speaker went on.

"Perhaps we in public relations should grasp a firmer role in leadership, perhaps we should do more about the problem and talk less about it, but I know that in Monsanto, as in other chemical companies, the matter of understanding is of concern to everyone from top management to top research to top sales to purchasing to patent to traffic to advertising to what-have-you.

Three Suggestions

"Yes, it's a real challenge," Mr. Forrestal said. "And in order to give you something to consider, please let me propose these suggestions:—

"1. Our industry's communications should be more two-way in nature. We should practice the listening process more, having become quite adept in the talking process. Who knows? Perhaps we shall learn a few things about public viewpoints and student viewpoints which will enable us to program our tools and methods and aims better.

"2. Our communications should be more believable. We are still witnessing sponsored motion pictures, for example, which specialize in church basement-type acting, with actors acting like actors and not like people, with the dialogue sounding like the product of script writers and indeed not like the voices and thoughts of people with whom we deal and live. One wonders how any audience can attribute any credibility to a message so amateurishly costumed, and too frequently bedecked with the conclusion 'isn't this all just too peachy for words?' Millions of industry's dollars go into the making of unbelievable, sugar-coated, technicolored movies—and I pick on sponsored movies because many of them are mortal sinners, in my viewpoint, and are therefore symptomatic, perhaps, of the need that

—Continued on page 57

TECHNICAL SERVICE HEAD: Robert F. Hall, named technical service director by the calcium products division of the Georgia Marble Company, Tate, Ga.

Plant Food Application Is Seen Less Than 25 Percent of Optimum

The nation's farmers are now using less than 25 percent of the plant foods which could be applied profitably on American farms. That is the opinion of Ralph H. Wooten, retiring president of the Agricultural Ammonia Institute, expressed last week before the sixth annual convention of the organization in Atlanta, Ga. "The trend toward larger, more mechanized farms with more intelligent, better financed management should result in heavier applications of needed plant food elements," Mr. Wooten said.

"Our population rate continues to rise," he observed. "There are millions of hungry people in the world who need more food. Our soils have been mined of the virgin plant foods for generations, and today there are very few acres which do not demand a deposit of chemical plant foods before they can produce a profitable crop dividend.

"As I look into the world situation and use it as my crystal ball, I can see only an increasing demand for the most commonly deficient plant food element—nitrogen . . . And, as anhydrous ammonia is the basic source and most economical of the chemical nitrogens, I am convinced that it will continue to lead the field as

—Continued on page 52

Aluminum Stockpiling To Be Discontinued

Office of Defense Mobilization last week announced that stockpiling of primary aluminum will be discontinued for the first six months of next year. The decision will make about 400 million additional pounds of aluminum available for industrial use during this period.

During the current year similar deferrals of purchases made about 800 million pounds available to industry.

ODM director Arthur Flemming said that the deferrals are possible because the minimum objective for aluminum is now in the national stockpile and purchases toward long-term objectives are not made in times of strong industrial demand.

Drug Trade Groups Set Meeting Agenda

The National Drug Trade Conference will hold its annual meeting December 3 at the Gramercy Park hotel, New York. It will be held on the same day as the Remington award dinner, sponsored by the American Pharmaceutical Association.

The meeting will be opened by a roll call, followed by remarks by Dr. Hugo Schaeffer, president of the conference. Following the treasurer's report by Ray Schlotterer, secretary-treasurer, Harold C. Kinner, vice-president of the conference and chairman of the committee on uniform state legislation, will give a report.

Dr. R. P. Fischelis, of the American Pharmaceutical Association, will give a

—Continued on page 52

AEC Is Looking to Industry To Construct Test Reactors

The Atomic Energy Commission said last week that it is looking to private industry for the construction and operation of general purpose test reactors to meet the growing needs of the commission in its reactor development program and those of private industry in the development and construction of nuclear power plants.

TVA Offers US Companies New Fertilizers for Testing

Any interested fertilizer manufacturing concern in the United States outside the Tennessee Valley can now experiment with new TVA fertilizer materials, Tennessee Valley Authority said last week.

For the coming fertilizer season, such companies can now obtain up to 100 tons during any fiscal year of each of TVA's two newest materials for use in the manufacture of high analysis mixtures, for making new products, or for experimenting in the use of new fertilizer processes.

Products available are calcium metaphosphate with an analysis of 60 to 62 percent available P_2O_5 and diammonium phosphate analyzing 21-53-0. Both materials are available in bulk or in eighty-pound bags.

Dr. Leland G. Alluagh, director of TVA's division of agricultural relations, says that applications will be studied to see if the firm's proposals can effect economies in fertilizer production, or have experimental and educational value. Application forms are available from the chief, fertilizer distribution branch, Tennessee Valley Authority, New Sprankle Building, Knoxville, Tenn.

Radiation Study Of Plastics Planned

The American Society for Testing Materials has formed a subcommittee to study the effects of nuclear and high energy radiation on plastics and electrical insulation. The subcommittee's objective will be to establish standard methods of irradiation and standard methods for determining the effects of radiation on the physical and chemical properties of the materials.

D. S. Ballantine, of Brookhaven National Laboratory, has been named chairman of the subcommittee.

The data already existing in the field of radiation effects on materials are in many cases confusing, it was pointed out, and instances of outright contradictions are not uncommon. This condition prevails in part because (1) different sources of radiation are employed, (2) different methods are used to determine and express the radiation doses which have been received, (3) the irradiations are done under differing conditions of atmosphere, temperature, and time, and (4) different

—Continued on page 79

Stauffer Makes Ellis V. P., Advances Him in Division

Stauffer Chemical Company has announced that George C. Ellis has been appointed a senior vice-president of the company and general manager of West End Chemical Company Division. He has also been elected to Stauffer's board of directors.

At the same time, Stauffer announced that H. D. Hellmers, formerly vice-president in charge of production for West End, has been named division vice-president in charge of production for Stauffer. D. G. Ellis, since 1953 West End's manager, has been appointed vice-president in charge of sales for Stauffer.

AEC Allows US Firm to Build Reactor for Japanese

Atomic Energy Commission last week issued a license for the export of a research reactor to Japan—the first such commercial deal in the history of the US private atomic energy industry.

The license was issued to the New York firm of Marubeni-Iida for export of a reactor fueled by aqueous solution of urnayl sulfate and operating at fifty kilowatts, for use in Japan by the Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute.

Atomics International is manufacturing the reactor at its Canoga Park, Calif., plant, and will deliver it to Marubeni-Iida for export from a Pacific coast port.

AEC points out that the export license stipulates that only specified parts of the reactor are to be shipped during a thirty-five-day period following issuance of the license.

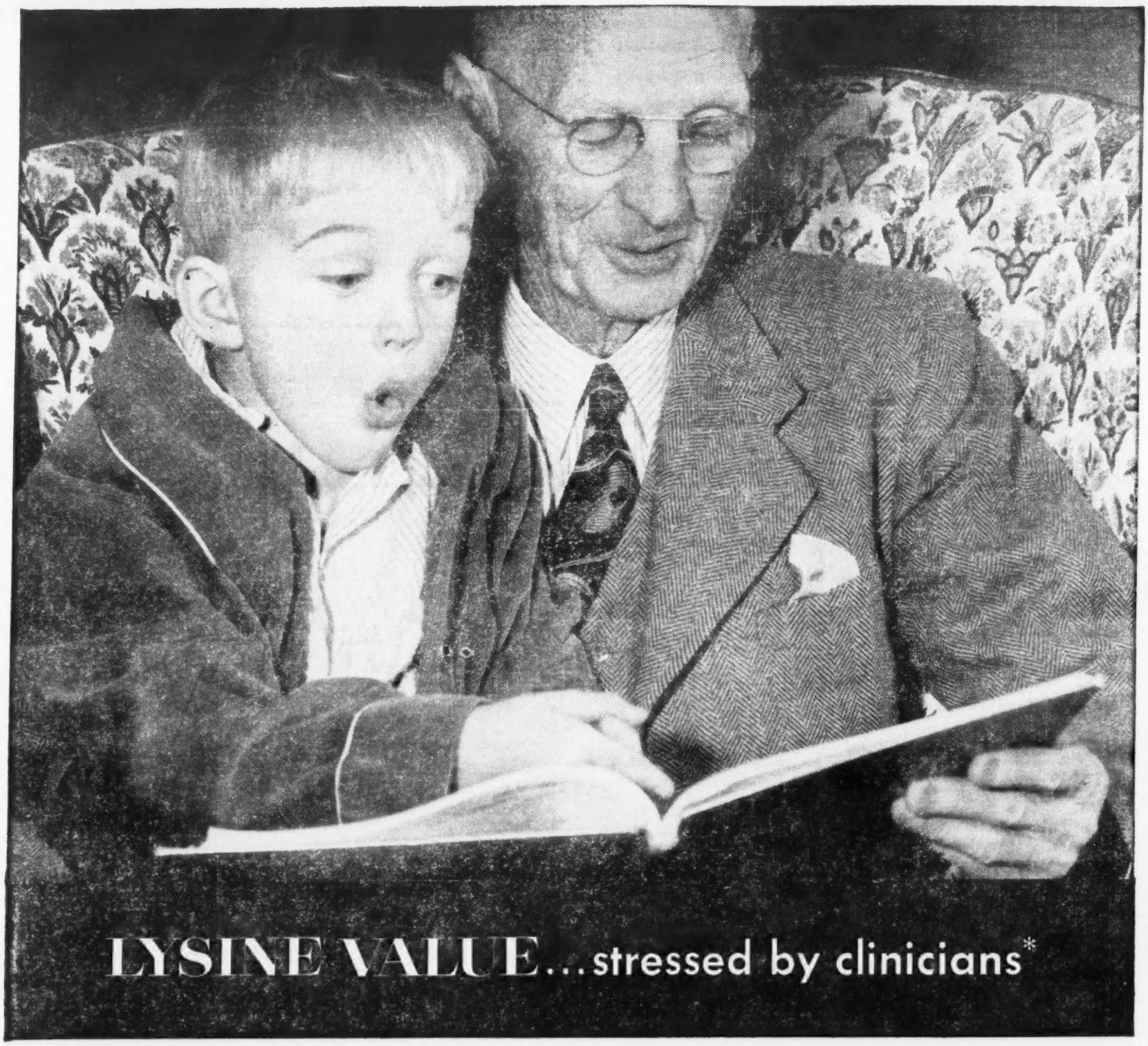
Thus, it says, vital portions of the reactor cannot be exported until a lapse of the time allowed for filing and consideration of a request for a formal hearing. Interested persons have until December 2 to ask for a formal hearing on the issuance of the license.

The Japan Atomic Energy Research Institute, formed last year as a central organization for research and development and reorganized this June into a special corporation, is supported by the Japanese government and private interests.

It is concerned with basic studies in atomic energy, the collection of data on atomic power, the design, construction and operation of facilities, training of nuclear scientists and engineers and the importation, distribution and use of radioisotopes.

While the reactor to be shipped to

—Continued on page 52



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Current MARKET Quotations

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, November 9 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .13½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., flaked, bbls., bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
ton lots lb. .31½ - —
smaller lots lb. .34½ - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .79 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - .81
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd E, lb. .16½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.35 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .11¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., t.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .36 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
t.c.l. frt alld E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490 - —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml. or redist., 28%, bbls 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56% bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70% bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80% bbls 100 lbs 10.45 - —
glacial, syn. CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs. 22.00 - 23.00
tech, dms, c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
USP, chys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs. 31.00 - 32.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above)
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb lots, point of shipt lb. .61 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh) bbls, 1,000-lb lots, lb .56 - .53
Freight equald, shipt, identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾ - —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dry, dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs or more, frt adjusted lb. 3.70 - —
Anthranilic, 99%, 150-lb. dms., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white), USP (see Arsenic trioxide)
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-100 kilo lots kilo. 12.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 12.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 12.75 - —
bots 1-kilo lots kilo. 13.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 13.50 - —
Battery, chys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Acid, benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99.9%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 126.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 178.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 183.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 151.25 - 172.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 203.00 - 223.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 208.00 - 228.00
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 101.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 153.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 158.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 126.25 - 147.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 178.00 - 198.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 183.00 - 203.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99.9% powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 106.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 158.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 163.50 - —
dms., c.l., works ton. 131.25 - 152.25
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 183.00 - 203.00
smaller lots, same basis. ton. 188.00 - 212.00
USP boric acid $25 per ton higher
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .34½ - —
tanks, works lb. .32½ - —
Capric, dms lb. .25 - .27
Caprylic, dms lb. .25 - .27
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, dms lb. .178¾ - .19¾
Chicago, paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono, purif., flake, 99% dms lb. .23½ - .25½
tech, flake 96-97%, dms., frt. equald lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib dms., t.l., works lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.25 - —
Acid, p-chlorobenzoic, fib, dms., 2,000 lbs or more, works lb 2.25 - —
less than 2,000 lbs, same basis. lb 2.30 - —
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0465 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515 - —
tanks, frt equald lb. .0415 - —
Acid, chlorosulfonic in stainless steel dms. ½c per lb higher
Chromic, 99¾%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .29½ - —
t.c.l., dlvd. N. Y. metropolitan area lb. .30 - .31
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, recd. bots lb 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd, gran., fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. 29½ - .30
10,000 lb lots, 1 shipt. lb. .30 - .30⅛
smaller lots lb. .30½ - .31
hydrous, gran, fine gran., bgs., dms., c.l. lb. .27½ - .28
10,000 lb lots 1 shipt. lb. .28 - .28¼
smaller lots lb. .29 - .29⅛
Powdered citric acid ½c higher
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. 1.05 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - —
dbl dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - .24
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .16¾ - .18¾
tanks lb. .14¾ - —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾ - .17¾
tanks lb. .13¾ - —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .70 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .72 - —
Cresylic, oaltar, dom., resin and tricresyl phosphate grade, 50%, 207° or above, tanks, frt. equald. gal. 1.10 - —
204° to 207° C., tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.20 - —
non-resin grade, 50%, 210° or above, total range over 9° C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. 1.15 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.19 - 1.20
tanks, frt. equald gal. 1.00 - —
Imp., 75% at 215° C. or over, dms., ex whse gal. .93 - —
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. dms., 65 to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .80 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .82 - .84
tanks, same basis gal. .65 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .65 - .72
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .76 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .78 - .80
tanks, same basis gal. .61 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal lb. .62 - .67
245° C. to 295° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls. lb. .90 - 1.25
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4-D).
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs. works lb. .14 - —
Dithiodibenzoic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.45 - —
2-Ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .38 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .34½ - —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo-lots or more gram 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1620 - .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1675 - .1775
Fumaric, tech, bgs., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .25½ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26¼ - —
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb 1.82 - 2.00
Gamma, dry, grd, bbls, frt alld. lb 1.50 - —
paste, bbls, frt allowed lb 1.45 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .23 - .35
cbys lb. .19 - —
dms lb 15½ - —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - —
25-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.05 - —
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l. works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.56 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.03
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 28.00 - —
20° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 2.75 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 30.00 - —
22° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs 3.25 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton 35.00 - —
CP, USP consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .15¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - .17¾
5-pint bots, extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb .20¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .22¼ - .23¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls, c.l. dlvd lb. .70 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - .90
dilute, NF, 2½, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd, (see Hydrogen fluoride), aqueous, 70%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 19.25 - —
t.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 20.75 - —
20-gal. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. 100 lbs. 21.00 - —
t.c.l., l.t.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 22.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 13.50 - —
Delivered prices apply to all states east of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. In those states add $2.70 per cwt. for drum delivery.
Hydrofluosilicic, dms, works, 30% basis lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 -
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys. lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100-lb fib dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Itaconic, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works lb .43 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
purif., fib. dms., c.l., works lb .53 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .54 -

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
approx.	approximately	E.	east	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls	bales	f.f.c.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	I.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost insurance, freight	I.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lb	pound	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.t.l.	less truckload	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	mfrs.	manufacturers	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m-	meta	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
dest-dist	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	N-	nitrogen	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	n-	normal	t.w.	tank wagons
distr.	distributor	nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
djns.	demijohns	neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
dlvd.	delivered	NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
dms.	drums			W	west
dom.	domestic			whse.	warehouse
E.	east			w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, J, paste, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.45 - —
powd, bbls., carr basis lb 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls. frt alld. 100% basis. lb. 1.00 —
L, buls. works lb. 1.25 —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1821- .215
smaller lots lb. .1921- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3121- .37
smaller lots lb. .3171- .375
plastic grade 50%, bbls., 20 or more works lb .23 —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech. 22% bbls. c.l., works 100 lbs 6.30 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.20 —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.95
l.c.l. works 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 .88
Laurent's, bbls lb .60 —
Lauric, 90%, dms lb. 36½- .38½
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1970- —
w.w., dms lb. .2270- —
Maleic cryst. powd. dms lb .37 .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .50 —
Mandelic NF dms. 1,000-lb lots. lb 2.35 —
smaller lots lb 2.40 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb .57 .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .47 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .47½- .80
tanks, works lb. .45 - —

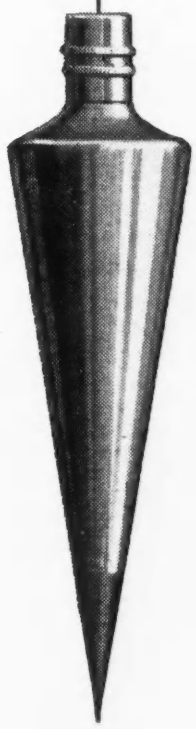
Acid, molybdic, 85%, dms, works lb. 1.20 - —
Monochloroacetic purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .26 - .28
1-naphthol-4 sulfonic (see Acid, Neville and Winthers).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
1-Naphthol-5-sulfonic 8-amino (see Acid, S).
1-Naphthol-3,6-disulfonic 8-amino (see Acid, H).
2-Naphthol-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma).
5-Naphthol-7-sulfonic 2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphthol sulfonic mixed (see Acid, Cleve's).
1-Naphthylamine-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
2,Naphthylamine-4,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Cassella).
2-Naphthylamine-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
2-Naphthylamine-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
2-Naphthylamine-1-sulfonic (see Acid Tobias).
Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —
Nicotinic USP, dms., dlvd kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.05 - 6.85
38° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85

Acid, nitric, 42° Be, cbys., c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 - 8.35
58.5 to 68% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 - —
CP, NF, consumer, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
5 pt. bots extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .18½- .20½
tanks lb. .16½- —
dbl. dist. (white) dms. lb. .20½- .22½
tanks lb. .18½- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Creosotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —
b-Oxynaphthoic, fib. dms. 250 lbs. or more, frt. alld lb. 1.14 - 1.17
Palm, dist., dms lb. .14¾- .16¾
tanks lb. .12¾- —
Para aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic).
Para aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid p-Chlorobenzoic).
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid p-toluidine-m-sulfonic).
Peri, dry, frt. alld. lb. 1.35 - —
paste, frt. alld. lb. 1.30 - —
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst., cns. lb. 1.45 - 1.75

Acid, phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works, E., frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - 7.50
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
80%, cbys., c.l., frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - 9.10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0825- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0850- .0975
tanks works lb. .0640- —
Picric, NF, bbls lb. .85 - —
tech., bbls lb. .44 - —
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
Pyrogallic, NF (see Pyrogallol).
tech., bbls lb 2.76 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S., bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude 6b. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. 60 100 lbs. or more lb. .36 - —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .41 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 - —
powd., fib. dms lb. .55 - —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - .70
Soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms lb. .18¾- .20¾
tanks lb. .16¼- —
s.d., dms lb. .17¼- .19¼
tanks lb. .15¼- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .15¼- .17¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .14¾- .16¾
triple pressed, bgs lb. .17½- .19½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .23 - —
Sulfuric 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
tanks, works ton.18 60 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 -3.35
tanks, works ton.22.35 - —
98%, tanks, works ton.23.50 - —
99-100%, tanks, works ton.23.95 - —
CP, NF, consumers, frt. equald. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .14¾
5-pt. bots., extra cs., cl., works, frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .18¾
fuming (oleum), 20%, tanks, works ton.25.00 - —
40%, tanks, works ton.29.00 - —
65%, tanks, works ton.39.50 - —
Tall oil, dms., c.l., works lb. .09 - .09½
tanks, works lb. .07½- .08
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks lb. .13¼- —
hydrogenated, dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Tannic, NF fluffy bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.06 - 2.10
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.90 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.96 - 2.01
tech., dms lb. 1.05 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l lb. .49 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .49½- —
smaller lots lb. .50 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .51 - —
imported, bgs lb. .42 - .43
Thioglycolic, refd., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Thiosalicylic, purif., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.00 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .81 - —
p-Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l lb. .80 - —
125 lbs. to t.l lb. 1.00 - —
o-Toluidine-m-Sulfonic, frt. alld. lb. .70 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic bbls., works lb 92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see 2,4,5-T).
Tungstic, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 3.15 - 3.50
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .28 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 2.25 - —
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 2.75 - —
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 -11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms lb. .65 - 1.00
Egg, edible, cryst., powd., bbls. lb. 1.74 - 1.76
flake lb. 1.70 - 1.72
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.08 - 1.10
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l. dlvd lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°-132°C., dms. l.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¾- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .16 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .39½- —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .17½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —

true as a plumb...

YOU CAN DEPEND ON PUBLICKER



For uniform Quality

For steady Supply

For prompt Delivery

Ethyl Alcohol
Ethyl Acetate
Butyl Alcohol
Butyl Acetate
Acetone
Acetaldehyde
Acetic Acid

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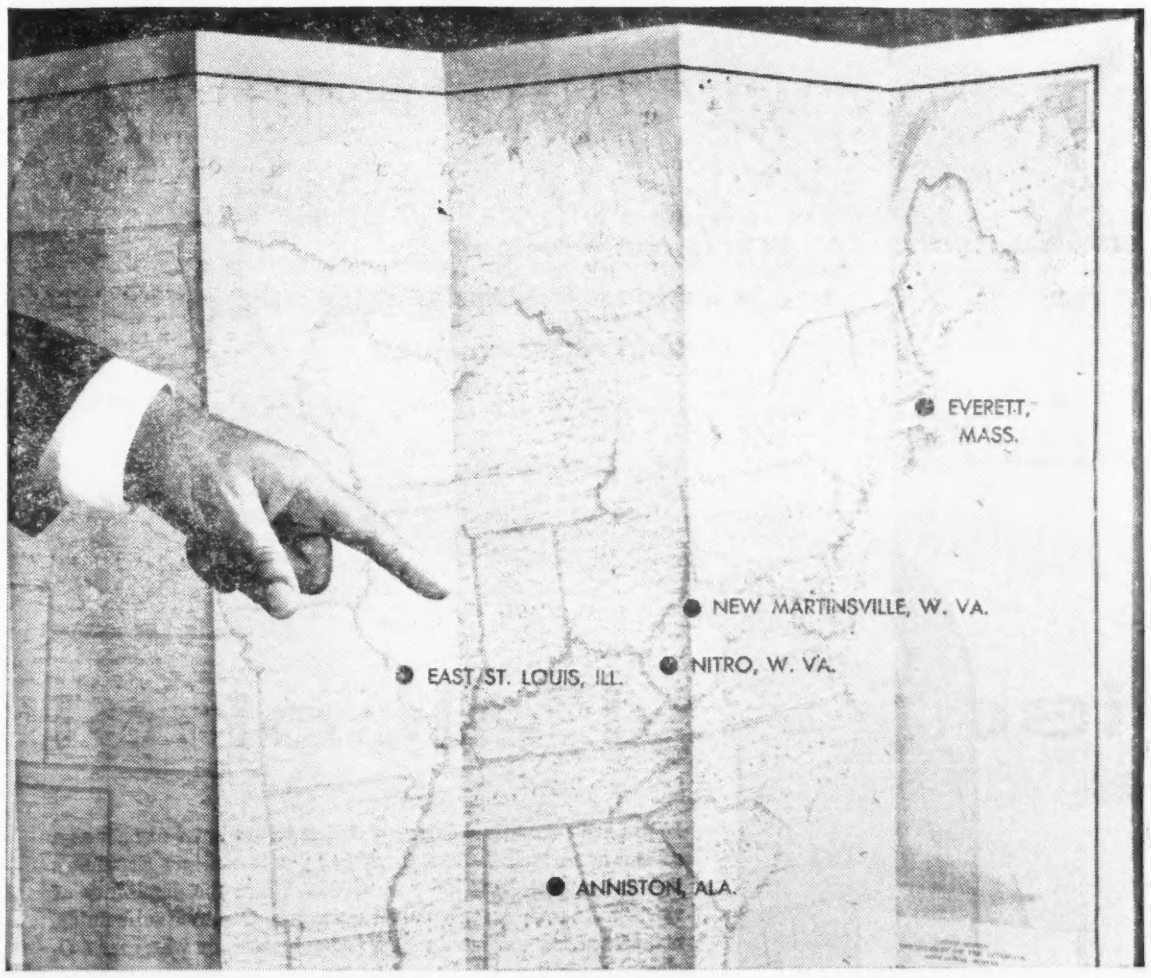
Alcohol, n-butyl, sec-synthetic, tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
tert-synthetic dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld. ..... lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22½- .23½
tanks, works ..... lb .19½- —
Cetyl, extra, fib. cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .65 - .72
NF, fib. cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .48 - —
Cinnamic, bots ..... lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl mixed isomers, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .21 - —
perfume grade bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
normal (see 1-Decanol)
Denat. CD-12, CD-13 CD-14, CD-17, dms., c.l., dlvd., E of Rockies gal. .64½- .66
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .77
tanks, dlvd., same basis, gal. .48½ .50
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd, E of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 - —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Div.
SD1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies, gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 - —
SD2B, dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .64 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .69 - .75
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .48 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies, gal. .635 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .685 - .745
tanks same basis ..... gal. .475 - —
SD23A dms. c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .655 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .705 - .765
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .495 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l. dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .66 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .71 - .77
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .50 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .485 - —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .68 - .74
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .47 - —
SD35A dms. c.l. dlvd. E of Rockies gal. .665 - —
l.c.l. same basis ..... gal. .715 - .775
tanks same basis ..... gal. .505 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .645 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .695 - .755
tanks, same basis ..... gal. .485 - —
West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.
Diacetone acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .125 - —
tech., dms., c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .145 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. 1.55 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .12 - —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies gal. 20.58 - —
c.l. same basis gal. 20.63 - 20.69
tanks same basis gal. 20.42 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .63 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 68 - .74
tanks, same basis gal. 47 - —
absolute, 200 pt. tax paid, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies gal. 21.68 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.73 - 21.79
tanks, same basis gal. 21.52 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l. works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25¼- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl cns. works ..... lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l. Memphis, Tenn. lb. .20 - —
Newark N J ..... lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., Memphis, Tenn. lb. .21 - —
Newark N J ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks Memphis Tenn .. lb. .184 - —
Hydroabietyl, tech., solid, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .29¾- .30¼
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .27¼- —
Zone 1 for hydroabietyl alcohol comprises all of continental US except Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo. and the western part of Texas.
Isoamyl, dms. c.l. works, frt alld. E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .29 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .25 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .13 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E ... lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E ..... lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd E ..... lb. .21 - —
Isopropyl, refd. 91%, dms., c.l., dlvd gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .60 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .37 - —
95%, c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .55 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .62 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. .39 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... gal. 41 - —
Lauryl, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.60 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms .... lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.60
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, dms., c.l. or t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. or l.t.l., f.o.b. Memphis, Tenn lb. .38 - —
f.o.b. Newark, N. J .... lb. .40 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. of Denver ... lb. .365 - —
dlvd. W. of Denver .... lb. .375 - —
Tridecyl mixed isomers, dms., dlvd lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .27½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .24 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works ..... lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade dms ..... gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech. fib. dms. c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .83 - —
Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Alizarine (see 1,2-dihydroxy anthraquinone)
Allethrin, 90%, dms. frt alld lb. 28.80 - 28.90
soln. 20% dms. 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½% dms. frt alld ..... lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).

Allyl bromide, cbys., works ..... lb. 1.43 - 1.50
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .15 - —
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .50 - —
powd., cs ..... lb. .65 - —
Curacao, kgs ..... lb. .60 - —
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs .... lb. 3.35 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 5.05 - —
powd. dms. works 100 lbs 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms. ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs 5.30 - —
powd. dms., works 100 lbs 5.45 - —
USP, burnt dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾ - .08
Potash-chrome dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs. c.l., works. lb. .0455- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .048 - .0755
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls. l.c.l. works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 16.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 17.50 - —
soln, 32°, cbys, c.l. works lb. .0443- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .0520- .1290
tanks, works ..... 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30

Aluminum fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17¾- .19¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .12½- —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. frt. equald lb. .032 - —
20,000-40,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .0345- —
2,000-20,000 lb lots, same basis lb. .0445- —
bulk, same basis ..... lb. .0295- —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15%, Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. 21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, tib dms., works lb. 19 - —
contract, works lb 18 - —
dried, USP XIV, fib dms., works lb .82½- —
contract works lb 79½- —
tech. powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+ ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .2710- —
pigs 10,000-lb lots, frt. alld. lb. .2500- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined)
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .68 - —
standard grade, dms ... lb. .48 - —

Aluminum powder, lining extra, fine, dms lb. 1.09 - —
standard grade, dms lb. 78½- —
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c. per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb for 10-lb can and 5c to 12c. per lb for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs. 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.
Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l lb. 37 - —
t.c.l. ..... lb 38 - 42
monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb 37 - —
t.c.l ..... lb 38 - 42
tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb 37 - —
t.c.l. ..... lb 38 - 42
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l. works, 100 lbs 1.85 - —
grd. bgs. c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
iron free, bgs c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs 3.55 - —
t.c.l. works frt equald 100 lbs 3.95 - 4.55
Prices 1 per ton higher in the South.
USP, gran., dms., works ... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms. works lb .36 .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).

GOOD NEWS IF YOU'RE EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI



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If you're east of the Mississippi, or in a bordering state, any one of these five Monsanto plants can deliver to you high-quality Muriatic Acid and offer excellent service. Just tell us how much you want, and we'll check our map and calculate freight rates for delivered cost.

These plants offer you *prompt* delivery of Muriatic Acid of equal or *better* quality (water-white 20°-22° Baume) than you are getting now.

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Ambergris, gray, bots ..... oz 8.00 - 10.00
p-Aminoacetanilide, frt. alld. ... lb. 1.57 - —
Aminoazotoluene base, bbls., 100% basis lb 1.03 - 1.18
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .475 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .485 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. 45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. 45 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. 42 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., in lots. lb 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.15 - —
Aminophylline, USP 100-lb. dms lb 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton.75.00 - —
refrigeration, tanks works, frt equald ton.82.50 - —
aqueous, tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.83.00 - —
Ammoniacal liquor (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
white grain (see Ammonium chloride, tech.).
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .38 - —
Benzoate, USP dms., kgs, 4,000-lb. lots frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms. c.l., works. ton.319.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.397.00 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ... ton.402.00 - —

Ammonium bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works ..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works .. 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF gran., bbls lb. .43 - —
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c per lb. higher
Carbonate, USP, lump, dms. .. lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., fine gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.20
USP, gran., bbls., dms .. lb. .17¼ - —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls ..... lb. .77 - —
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. .... lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80% dms. works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate dom., fert. grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western works, frt. equald, base price ton.64.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equald to $8 per ton, base price ..ton.64.00 - —
August discount ton. 5.00 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.79.69 - —
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ..ton.51.00 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms .... lb. .26¼- .31

Ammonium petaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.187.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.273.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse .... ton.278.50 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder $10 per ton higher.
Persulfate, kgs ..... lb. .38 - .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .10 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. .lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. ..... lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works ... lb. .11¾- .13¼
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens, base price.. ton.32.00 - —
syn., bulk, c.l., f.o.b. works ton.32.00 -42.00
purif., dms., works ... lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide liq., 40-44%, tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis ton.160.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate)
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.65
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, 6lb. dms., frt. alld ... lb. .65 - —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots ..... lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots..... lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms ..... lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms ..... lb. 6.00 - —

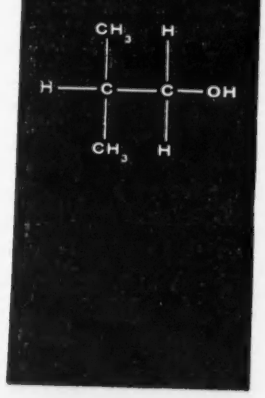
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. 15½ - —
ex pentane, reg. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .16 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
syn., oxo process, dms., c.l., dlvd ..lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .18 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
n-Butyrate, dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots ..... lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms ..... lb. .82 - 1.10
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works, lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .50½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .47 - —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech., dms ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Angelica root, dom., bls ..... lb. .80 - .90
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .21 - —
tankwagons, min. 2,000 gals. lb. .21½- —
Salt, dms, c.l. truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min. frt. alld. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .35 - —
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. No price.
Spanish, bgs. ..... lb. .26 - —
Syrian, bgs. ..... lb. .26 - —
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms ..... lb. 1.95 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .82 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .78 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works ..... lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .17
Anthracene 90-95% bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .83 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5% bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis ... lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines ..... lb. .33 - —
cs., c.l., mines ..... lb. .33½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .28½- —
Sulfide, approx. 65%, bgs., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
Trichloride, anhyd., solid, pails. c.l., works lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .43 - —
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms lb. .69½- .74½
USP, powd., dms ..... lb. .74½- .75½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb bbls lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, 5 oz. lots, bots oz.35.60 - —
Areca nuts, powd., bbls ..... lb. .13 - —
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms. 1 kilo lots kilo.74.80 - —
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 2.25 - —
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls, ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms ..... lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cn ..... lb. .40 - —
powd., bbls., dms ..... lb. .85 - —
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.1,400.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines.ton.750.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.611.60 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.480.00 - —
3R, c.l., (20 tons) mines ton.408.10 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.382.80 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons) mines ton.353.10 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.190.30 - —
4T, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.171.60 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.135.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.25 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.115.50 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.82.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.72.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.25 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons) mines ton.58.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.48.30 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.41.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
7T, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.42.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton28.35 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U S funds, l.c.l. lots $4 per ton higher
Asphalt, gilsonite, black jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F. fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09½- —
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin, (see Acid acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, NF, bots ..... oz. 3.90 - 4.50
Sulfate, NF, bots ..... oz. 2.25 - 2.65

B

Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units. 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry root bark, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .34
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works. ton.100.00 - —
smaller lots, works ... ton.110.00 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .32 - .36
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton.285.00 - —
Chloride anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.165.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..... ton.175.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms ..... lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).

Where can you use this low-cost raw material for C_4 alcohol requirements?

isobutyl alcohol



If you are currently using or planning to use butyl alcohol as a solvent or an intermediate, it will pay you to consider Eastman's isobutyl alcohol. This low-cost product offers the possibility of worthwhile savings in formulating lacquers and hydraulic fluids, manufacturing butylated resins and adhesives, or wherever a C_4 alcohol is required.

Raw materials used to manufacture isobutyl alcohol are abundantly available adjacent to Eastman's Texas plant. As a result, you can rely on Eastman as a dependable source at a stable price. In addition, Eastman's careful control assures you of isobutyl alcohol that is of consistently uniform quality.

We will be pleased to send samples and cooperate with you in adapting your process or solvent system to take advantage of this Eastman product. Write us, describing your operation. Address: EASTMAN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC., subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company, KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE.

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
subsidiary of
EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY

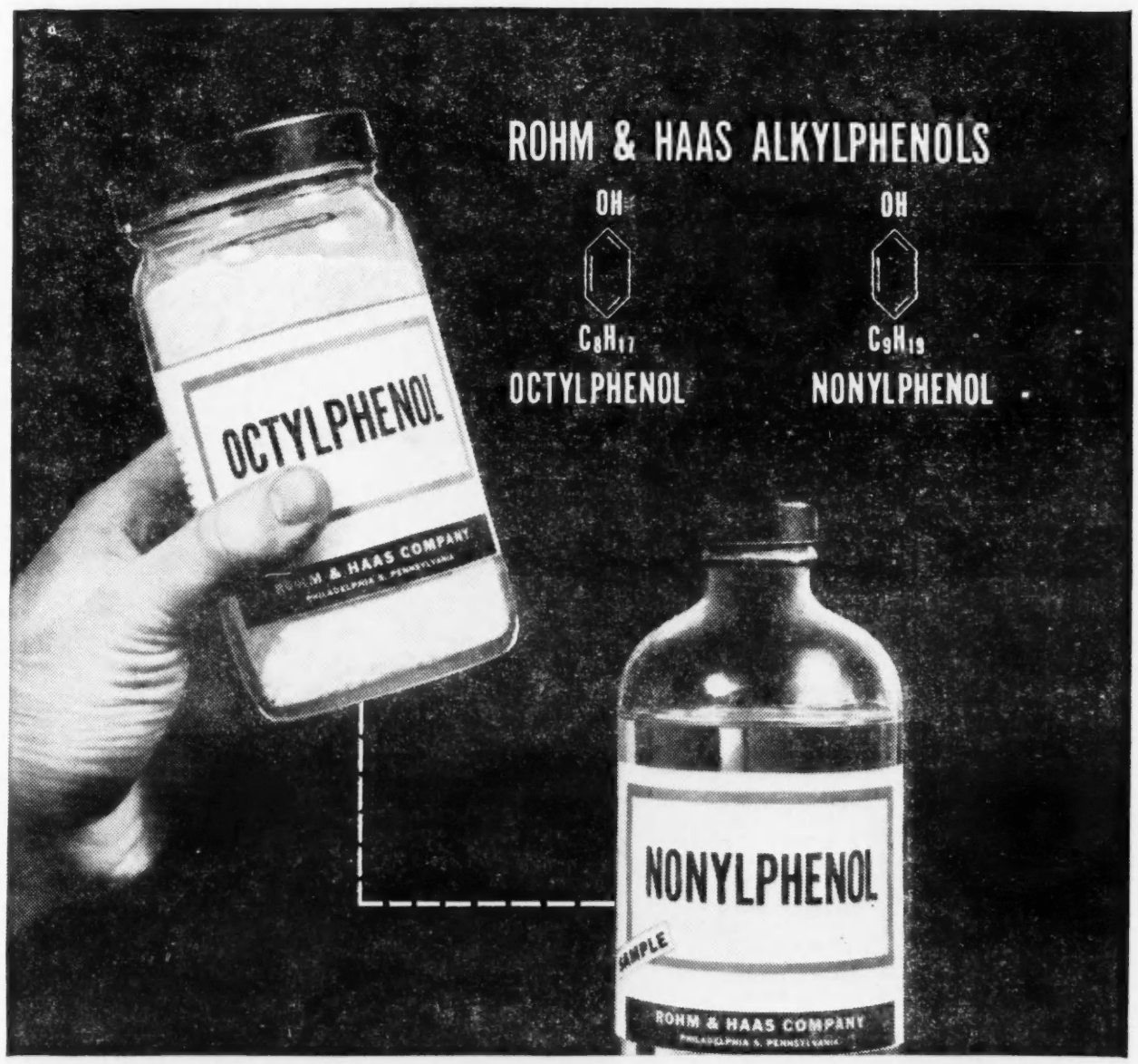
SALES OFFICES: Eastman Chemical Products, Inc., Kingsport, Tennessee; New York; Framingham, Mass.; Cincinnati; Cleveland; Chicago; St. Louis; Houston. West Coast: Wilson Meyer Co., San Francisco; Los Angeles; Portland; Salt Lake City; Seattle.

Barium hydrate, cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 208.00 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., frt. equald ton 218.00 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., t.l. dlvd lb. 16 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l. dlvd lb. 17 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., t.l., frt equald ton 275.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., frt equald lb. 20 - —
Stearate, ctns., c.l., frt alld lb. 39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 40 - .44
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms lb. 15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton 83.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
95-75% bgs., mines ton 25.00 - —
water-grd., paper, bgs., c.l., St Louis ton 49.00 - —
ex-whse, N. Y. ton 70.85 - —
bauxite, bulk, mines ton 6.75 - 10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna, leaf, bls lb. 35 - .37
root, bls lb. 45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton 14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 84.00 - —
1 ton lots, ex whse ton 87.00 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse ton 82.35 - —
1 ton lots ex whse ton 85.35 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. 44 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. 74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms., t.l. lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. 44 - —
Benzene (See Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., high gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- .008
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 .0095
low gamma, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .0075- —
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .009 —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.21 - —
Sulfate, tech., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.21 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.48 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal. .38 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo. gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Benzotriazole, tech., dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.25 - —
Benzotrichloride, cbys., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
smaller lots, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib., dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .72 - 1.10
Chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
A 2½c differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel drms. prices were ½c lower.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 9.85 - —
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Benzylidine acetone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).
Berberine bisulfate, cns. lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb. 35.00 - 36.25
Betaine, anhyd., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 3.00 - —
Hydrochloride, 5,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 1.60 - —
Monohydrate, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 2.60 - —
Betagammapicoline (see b,g-Picoline).
Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene).
Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).
Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).
Betaphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).
BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical).
Biotin, cryst., bots gram 10.00 - —
Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).
Bismuth chloride, oxy. lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb. 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb. 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib. dms. lb. 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms. lb. 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms. lb. 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib., dms lb. 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Bisphenol-A, c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 30¾- —
Black, acetylene, imp., bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17 - .23¼
Pacific coast bone black prices 2c. per lb. higher.
Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads, ctns., c.l., works. lb. .72 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .074 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., t.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works. lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0700- —
t.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125

Black, carbon, furnace, high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550- —
ctns., t.c.l. whse lb. 0950 - —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb 045 - —
bgs. ctns., t.c.l. whse lb. 085 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l. works lb. .13½- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - 45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- 067?
Blackberry root bark, bls lb 45 -
Black haw root bark, bls lb. 62 - .65
tree bark, bls lb. .45 - .50
Blanc fixe, dry, byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton 190.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton 110.00 - —
t.c.l. works ton 120.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton 155.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, unit-ton. 5.25 - —
high grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago unit-ton. 5.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .13 - .14
t.l. lb. .15 - .17
t.t.l. lb. .15½- .35½
Bloodroot, bls lb 43 .50
Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —

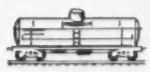
Blue, Chinese, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
t.c.l. ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis. lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda).
Methyl, violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.75 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb. 4.00 - 4.15
Milori, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - .55
t.c.l., ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - .56
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - .57
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .85 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, soluble, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
t.c.l. ton lots, same basis lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .52 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., ton lots, same basis. lb. .51 - —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .52 - —

Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis. lb. .39½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. 19 - —
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb 22½ .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls lb 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb 5.35 - —
Blue, dry colors, dlvd., prices ½c higher, Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport ½c), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulfate).
Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).
Bonemeal, steamed, works, E ton 60.00 - —
Los Angeles ton 82.50 - —
Bone phosphate, defluorinated (see Dr. of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic), precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF precip.).
Borax, tech., anhyd., 99%, bgs., c.l., works ton 80.50 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 132.25 - —
smaller lots, works ton 137.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 71.50 - —
cryst., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works. ton 69.25 - —
ton lots ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton 121.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis. ton 126.00 - —



ROHM & HAAS ALKYLPHENOLS

Low Cost Intermediates



Here are just a few ideas on how Rohm & Haas octylphenol and nonylphenol can help you build products and properties economically. • They react with aldehydes to yield phenolic resins. • When used with other phenols, even small quantities make phenolic resins more water resistant, more soluble in oil, and better in electrical properties. • Octylphenol stabilizes ethylcellulose against deterioration by ultraviolet light.

These alkylphenols are also logical intermediates in making non-ionic wetting agents and emulsifiers, detergent oil-additives, fungicides, rubber chemicals, corrosion inhibitors, and pharmaceuticals. They're available in tank cars and carloads. Write Department SP today for more information.

Chemicals for Industry

ROHM & HAAS COMPANY

WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILADELPHIA 5, PA.

Representatives in principal foreign countries.

Borax, tech., gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 43.25 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y., Chi ton 95.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 100.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 36.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton 57.75 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y. ton 109.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 114.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 51.50 - —
powd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton 48.25 - —
ton lots ex whse, N. Y., or Chi ton 100.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton 105.00 - —
USP borax $15 per ton higher
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld or nearest whse pt. lb .18 .24
l.c.l. same basis lb .19 .26
Borneol, cns lb 2.50 4.5
Boron trifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb .62 - —
t.t.l. works lb .70 - —
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract)
Brimstone (see Sulfur).

Bromine, purif, cs., c.l., t.t., dlvd, E of Rockies lb .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .34 - .39
ret. dms., c.l., t.l. dlvd E of Rockies lb .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .31 - .33
tanks, same basis lb .22½ - —
Bromochloromethane dms., c.l., frt, equald lb .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .50 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 2.60
cbys lb 1.52 —
Bromstyrol, bots lb 5.40 5.70
Bronze powder aluminum (see A).
Brown iron oxide pure bgs., c.l., works lb .14¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb .14½ - —
Oxide, metallic bgs., works lb .04 - —
Sienna burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb .06¼ .17¼
l.c.l., works lb .06½ .17½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb .06¼ .16¼
l.c.l., works lb .06½ .16½
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., works, lb .07 - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb .07¼ .08
Turkey type, bgs., c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb .07¾ —
raw, American, bgs., works lb .07½ - .08¼
Turkey-type bgs., works lb .06¾ .07
Vandyke, bbls, works lb .09½ .12
Brucine, cns., 100-oz lots oz .20 .25
Sulfate, NF cns, 100-oz lots oz .15 .20
Buchu leaves, bls lb 1.30 - —

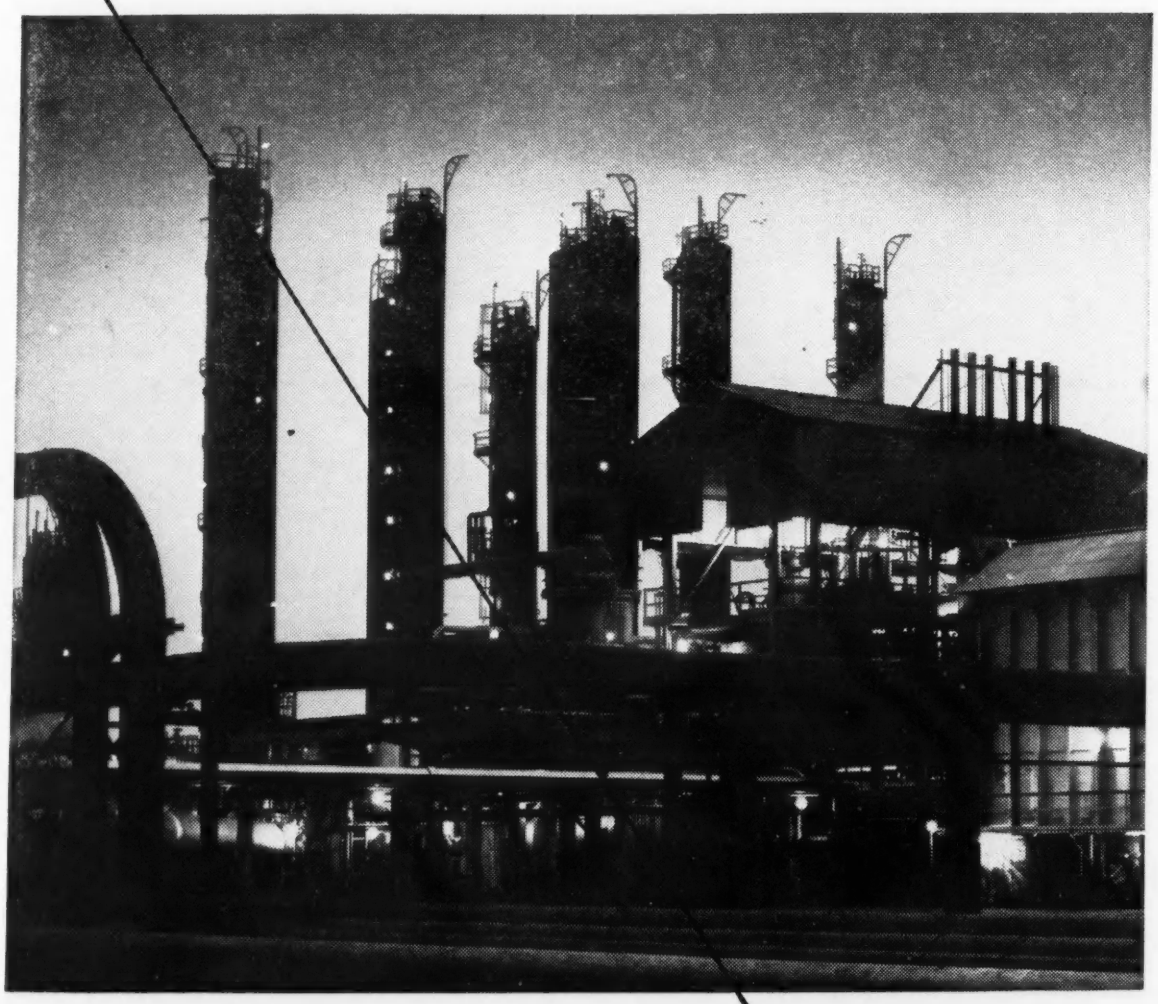
Butadiene, refd., cyls., c.l. refy lb .21 - —
l.c.l. refy lb .22 - —
tanks, refy lb .15 - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. 04½ - —
n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt, alld lb .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .14 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .14 - —
sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .14¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb .11¾ - —
Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).
Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde).
Chloride, dms., c.l. works lb .37½ - —
l.c.l. works lb .38¼ - —
Ether, dms., c.l. works lb .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb .33¾ - —
tanks, works lb .31 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt, alld, E. of Rockies lb .42½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .40 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb .39 - —
Methacrylate, dms, c.l. t.l. works, lb .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb .55½ - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works, lb .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms, c.l., frt. equald, l.c.l., same basis lb .26½ - —
Butylamine (see mono- di- and tri-), lb .25 - —
6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb .55 - —
l.c.l. works lb .56 - —
tanks, works lb .54 - —
Butylated hydroxytoluene (see 2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p cresol)

p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb .27½ - —
l.c.l. lb .28½ - —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .19½ —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide 25-lb fib dms lb 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd, lb 1.70 - —
Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 3.00 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 2.80 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb 3.00 - —
hydrous, 100-lb lots or more lb 2.80 - —
Citrated USP, dms., 100-lb lots or more lb 2.70 - —
Calamine, USP, dms lb .34 - —
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works gram .65 - —
In edible oil (see Viosterol)
Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib, dms., 100 lbs or more, frt. adjusted, lb 4.00 - —
Arsenate, dealers, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb .09 - .09½
Bromide, NF, 100 lbs or more lb .92 - —
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton 134.40 - —
Carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.50 - —
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 32.00 -34.00
l.c.l., same basis lb .10 - .10½
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works ton 32.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 42.50 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton 38.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 48.00 - —
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton 37.50 - —
l.c.l., works ton 47.50 - —
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works ton 110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton 120.00 -175.00
Chloride, cryst, purif., dms lb 27 —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 29.00 —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton 12.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton 35.40 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton 35.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton 97.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, ton 34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms lb 32 —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb .29½ - .30
Cyanide, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. of Rockies lb .20 —
l.c.l., same basis lb .24 - .55
Cyclamate, 100-lb. fib, dms lb 2.95 - —
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb .74 - .76
USP, bbls, dms lb .67 .69
Hydride, dms., works lb 2.15 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, 45-lb cs., dlvd, E. of Rockies cs 22.95 -25.10
100-lb. dms., same basis dm 30.80 -34.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb .90 .93
Iodide, jars lb 4.52 - —
Lactate, NF, dms., 10,000-lb lots or more, works lb .36 .40
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb 2.10 2.25
smaller lots, works lb .41 .48
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt equald lb .27¼ - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton 46.00 - —
tech., 5-dm. lots, works lb .13 - —
Pantothenate, dms., bots., frt. adjusted, gram .045 - —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate)
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 7.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 8.50 - —
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton 79.55 -83.25
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 89.55 -93.25
21% P, bgs., c.l. t.l., frt. equald ton 94.50 —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton 99.50 -104.50
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs 6.90 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs 7.40 - —
tribasic, NF, precip., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 8.75 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs 9.00 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb .50 - —
Resinate, precip, dms, frt. alld., works lb .30½ - —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb .06½ - —
paint grade (see Wollastonite)
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb .37 - —
l.c.l. lb .38 - .42
Sulfate (see Gypsum)
Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb 3.42 - —
Camphene, 46° m.p., dms., incl., c.l., works lb .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .12½ - —
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.55 - —
nat. USP, powd., cs., 100-lb lots, lb .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb .85 - .90
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb .48 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb .60 - —
smaller lots lb .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb .91 - —
smaller lots lb .92 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb 2.00 2.05
powd., bxs lb 2.25 2.30
Russian, bgs lb 4.00 4.05
powd., bxs lb 4.35 4.40
Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb 4.35 5.00
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb .17 - —
Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb 1.05 - —
Carbon black (see Black, Carbon).
Dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd, Metropolitan area ton 73.00 -115.00
ton 73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb .08 - .09
solid, same basis lb .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. to competitive points lb .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .08½ - .09
5-gal. dms., 30 dms. to c.l., same basis lb .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .0545 —

we don't call it a day...at night



Working night and day to achieve the goals set by the rubber industry, our Houston plant has compiled an enviable record during its first year and a half under Petro-Tex management.

Soon a major expansion of our facilities will provide ample supplies of butadiene for present and prospective users and also make available isomers of n-butylene 1 and n-butylene 2 for new products and markets.

We welcome an opportunity to discuss your present and future needs and our unique abilities.

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Petro-Tex

PETRO-TEX CHEMICAL CORPORATION
HOUSTON 1, TEXAS
JOINTLY OWNED BY
TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION COMPANY AND FOOD MACHINERY AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION

Carbon tetrachloride, CP, consumers, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.12¼ -	.14½
tech., consumers, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.11¼ -	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.13½ -	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.10 -	—
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00 -	4.25
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.10 -	4.75
Cardamom seed, bleached, "A"	lb.	3.20 -	—
"B"	lb.	3.10 -	—
decorticated, Ceylon, cs	lb.	3.00 -	—
Guatemalan, cs	lb.	2.85 -	—
green, Alleppey, bgs	lb.	2.15 -	—
Ceylon, bgs	lb.	2.15 -	—
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd	lb.	16.80 -	—
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	16.90 -	17.30
Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, 5-10 kilo lots, dlvd	gram.	.295 -	—
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works	million units.	.12 -	—
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, dms., dlvd.	million units.	.21 -	—
b-Carotene, pure, crystalline, 1,600,000 A units to 1,670,000 per gram., cns	gram.	.35 -	—
in vegetable oil, 400,000 A units per gram, cns.	gram.	.084 -	—
Carvol, bots	lb	4.50 -	8.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.33 -	—
Casein, dom. acid precip., standard, bgs. 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point	lb.	.32	Nom.
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point	lb.	.38	Nom.
Imp., acid-precip., grd., Argentine, bgs., c.l., duty paid	lb.	.24 -	.24½
New Zealand, duty paid	lb.	.24 -	.25
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J	lb.	.22 -	—
ton lots, same basis	lb.	.23 -	—
dm. lots, same basis	lb	.25 -	—
Cassia, Batavia, "A," bls.	lb.	.22 -	—
"B"	lb.	.21 -	—
"C"	lb.	.20 -	—
Corinje "A"	lb.	.22 -	—
"B"	lb.	.21 -	—
"C"	lb.	.20 -	—
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazil	ton.	170.00	Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	35.00	40.00
Castoreum, nat., cns	lb.	5.25	30.00
syn., cns	lb	9.00	—
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib, dms., works	lb	2.17½ -	—
resub., dms., works	lb.	4.29½ -	—
Catnip leaves, Southern, bls	lb.	.75 -	—
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.41 -	—
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.19 -	—
Cellulose acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd E	lb.	.35 -	.46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E.	lb.	.545 -	.555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.595	.605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E	lb.	.545	.555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd E	lb.	.595 -	.595
half-second, bgs., dlvd E.	lb.	.545 -	.555
Scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).			
Cerium chloride, dms., dlvd.	lb.	.35 -	—
Hydrate 74% CeO_2, fib, dms., 100-lb lots or more	lb.	1.44 -	—
77% CeO_2, fib, dms., 100-lb. lots or more	lb	1.74 -	—
Oxalate, NF, bgs., works	lb.	1.00 -	—
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb lots or more, dlvd	lb	1.85	1.98
smaller lots, dlvd	lb	2.03	2.23
Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).			
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs	lb.	.75 -	—
Roman, cs	lb.	2.00 -	—
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25 -	.32
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.26½ -	.32½
smaller lots works	lb.	.27 -	.50
Bone (see Black, bone).			
Hardwood, bulk, lump, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	55.00 -	—
briquets, bulk, c.l., f.o.b. plant	ton.	75.00	80.00
5 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis	ton.	108.00 -	—
10 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis	ton.	95.00	98.00
25 lb. paper bags, c.l., same basis	ton.	82.00	88.00
40-lb. paper bgs., c.l., same basis	ton.	81.00	85.00
Pinewood, gran., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	57.00 -	—
l.c.l., works, South	ton.	57.00	67.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	53.50 -	—
l.c.l., works, South	ton.	56.50	71.00
bulk, c.l., works, South	ton.	38.00 -	—
t.l., works, South	ton.	41.00 -	—
Chestnut extract, Italian, solid, 60% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty	lb.	.09⅛ -	—
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., exdock, plus duty	lb.	.10⅝ -	—
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.24 -	—
tanks, multiple units, 5 cars, works	lb.	.21 -	—
Hydrate, USP, 40 lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.00 -	—
500-lb. lots	lb	1.03 -	—
100-lb. lots or less	lb	1.05 -	—
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works	lb.	.75	1.00
Chlordan, agricultural, dms., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.65 -	—
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt alld	lb.	.66 -	—
clarif., dms., c.l., frt alld	lb.	.69 -	—
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld	lb.	.70 -	—
Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.16¼ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¼ -	—
70%, dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18¾ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19¾ -	—
Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.55 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.56 -	—
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.65 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.66 -	—
Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.10¼ -	—
l.c.l., Metropolitan area	lb.	.11¾ -	.13
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.15 -	—
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.05 -	—
3 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	4.25 -	—
2 cars, same basis	100 lbs.	5.25 -	—
1 car, same basis	100 lbs.	7.25 -	—
4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls.	lb.	1.45 -	—
m-Chloroaniline, dms., min. 10,000 lbs or over, frt. alld	lb.	.75 -	—
less than 10,000 lbs., same basis	lb.	.80 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.73 -	—
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.65 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.67 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.63 -	—
p-Chloroaniline, dms. c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.77 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.79 -	—
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., t.l., works	lb.	1.05 -	—
l.t.l., works	lb.	1.20 -	—
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.95 -	—
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.19 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.17 -	—
USP, dms	lb.	.30 -	—
2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.81 -	—
powd., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.86 -	—
4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd. dlvd. E	lb.	.80 -	—
o-Chlorophenol, dms. c.l. frt. equald.	lb.	.37 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38 -	—
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.37 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.38 -	—
Chloropicrin, comi., bots	lb.	1.50 -	—
cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld	lb.	.95 -	—
100 lbs., same basis	lb.	.97 -	—
25 lbs., same basis	lb.	1.22 -	—
Choline bitartrate, fib, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.25 -	1.35
Chloride, fib, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.25 -	1.35
Dihydrogen citrate, fib, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	1.25 -	1.35
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works	lb.	.09¼ -	—
cbys., works	lb.	.11¼ -	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.51 -	.52
Green (see Green, chrome).			
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)			
Trioxide, NF, bots	lb.	.82 -	.89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).			
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs	lb.	.35 -	.40
yellow, broken, bgs	lb.	.35 -	.40
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).			
Aldehyde, cns., dms	lb.	.95 -	1.25
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bgs	lb.	.90 -	.91
"0000", bgs., afloat	lb.	1.07 -	—
Citral, bots., cns	lb.	4.90 -	5.90
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb.	2.85 -	3.50
Citronellol, bots., dms.	lb.	4.30 -	4.60
Civet, artif, bots	lb.	13.75 -	15.00
nat., bots	oz.	8.50 -	15.00
Clay, hall, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	19.50 -	—
crushed, shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn	ton.	10.00 -	—
purif., bgs., c.l., Tenn	ton.	20.50 -	—
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port	long-ton.	42.00	45.00
lump, bulk, Atl. port	long-ton.	27.00	30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	10.00 -	—
l.c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	15.50 -	—
300 mesh., bgs., c.l., Georgia, works	ton.	13.50	14.50
l.c.l., same basis	ton.	35.00	36.00
Clay, China, imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex-dock, Phila., Portland, Me	gross ton.	20.00	35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock	net ton	50.00	—
l.c.l., ex whse	net ton	60.00	65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs	lb.	.42½ -	—
Zanzibar, bgs	lb.	.47 -	—
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium, vis., bgs., or fib, dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	.39½	41
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis	lb.	41½	43
65%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis	lb.	.39½ -	.41
l.c.l. dlvd E. 100% basis	lb	41½	43
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose)			
standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld	lb.	.55 -	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb	.57 -	—
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c per lb. lower and are on a works basis.			
Coaltar, crude, resale for solns., dms., c.l., ex-whse	gal.	255	—
l.c.l., ex-whse	gal.	275	—
tanks, ex works	gal.	155	159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse.	gal.	2650	32
l.c.l. ex-whse	gal.	2350	34
tanks, ex-whse	gal.	1650	1760

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The Question of Quality Has Always Been Answered by Heiko

You can rest assured that the basic materials—Aromatics and Essential Oils—guaranteed by Heine & Co. are superior to all others on the market.

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Let us send you samples of:

Heiko-Lilac "A"

This indispensable base, with the odor of fresh natural flowers, has a world-wide reputation.

Heiko-Neroli

This perfect artificial substitute for the natural oil will not discolor.

Heiko-Pink

This is one of our oldest products, recommended for all carnation compositions. Its distinctive strength gives it unusual retentive power.

Convallol

Its lily-of-the-valley odor gives compositions an extraordinarily natural and long-lasting perfume.

Your inquiries are wanted and welcomed.

HEINE & Co

601 W. 26th St., New York 1, N. Y.

Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.20 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 1.85 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. dms., dlvd. lb 1.20 - —
Hydrate 60-61% Co. dms. dlvd lb 2.62 —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lq. 6% Co. dms lb. 75¾- — lb 61 —
Metal 97-99% kgs. ex whse lb 2.60 —
Naphtenate, liq. 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs lb 1.96 — 70-71% Co. kgs lb 1.90 —
Phosphate, powd. 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb 1.69 - —
Resinate fused 3% Co. dms. lb. 29¾- —
Sulfate cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. 79 — monohydrated, 33% Co., dms., dlvd lb 1.32 —
Tallate 6% Co. dms. dlvd lb 43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns. 100-oz lots oz. 17.80 —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100-oz lots oz. 13.75 —
Cocilana bark, bls. lb. 25 - —
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .60 - .64
Codeine NF cns. 100-oz lots oz. 13.25 —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100 oz lots oz. 11.75 —
Phosphate USP cns. 100-oz lots oz. 10.25 —
Sulfate USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 10.75 —

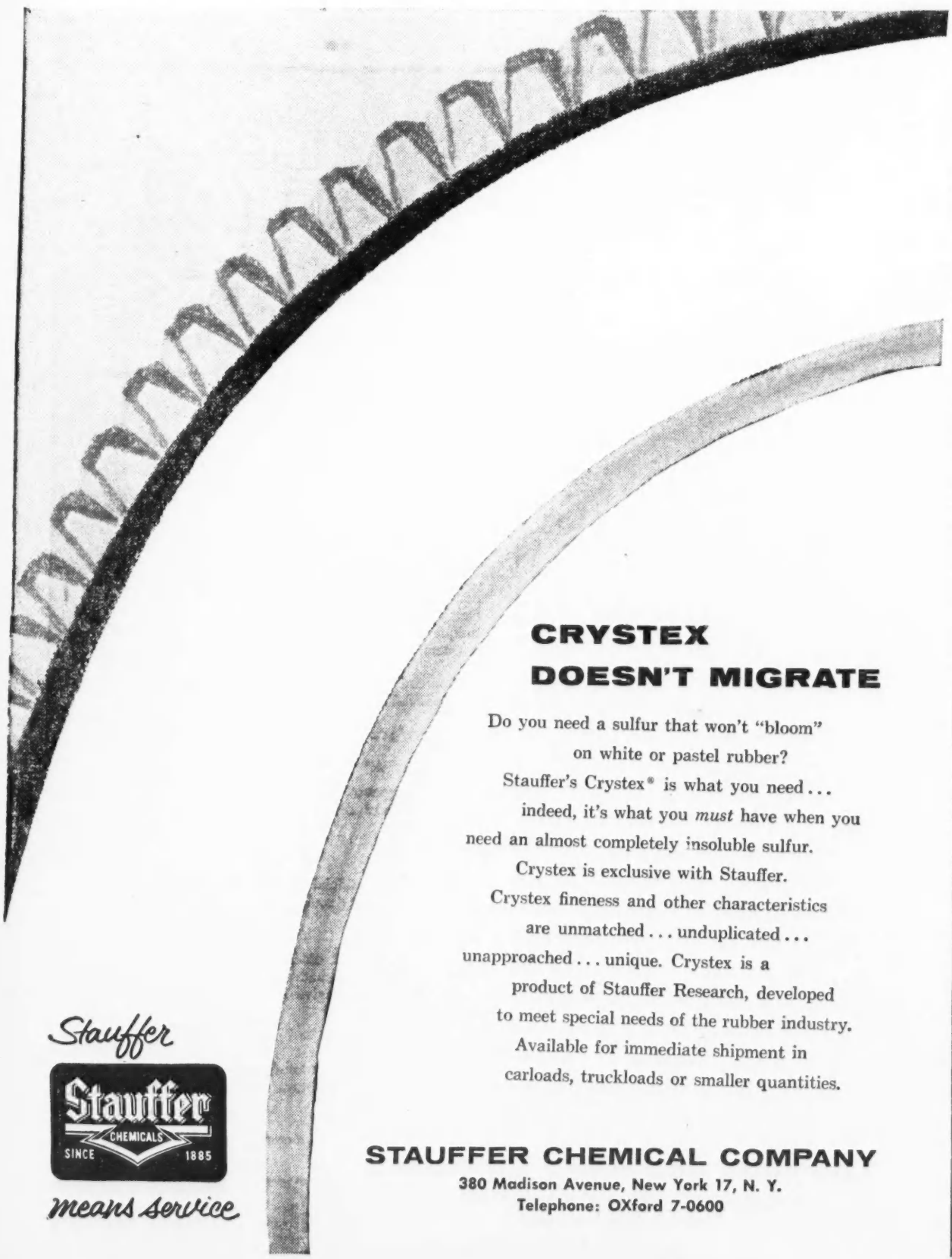
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb 20 - 22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 29.00 -35.50
Colchicum root, bls lb. .35 - —
seed, bgs lb. .60 - —
Collodion, USP, dms. lb. .32½- —
flexible, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .55 - —
Colombo root, bls lb. .15 - .16
Condurango bark, bales lb. .26 - —
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .85 - —
Copper acetate, bbls. c.l. works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb .54 - —
Carbonate, 55% bgs., c.l., works. lb. .35¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37¾- —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .45¼- .45¾
cryst., dihydrate, dms., works. lb. .30¾- .31¼
dried, dms., works lb. .39 - .39½
Cyanide, tech. bbls. 20,000-lb. lots or more lb. .77½- —
1,000-lb lots or more lb. 78½- —
smaller lots lb 80½- —
Gluconate, dms lb 3.15 3.35
Hydrate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss lb. .52½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .36 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Nitrate tech., cryst. bbls. works. lb 33¼ —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu dms., works lb 45 —

Copper oxide, black, bbls., 100-2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .54 - —
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., 100-5,000 lb. lots lb. .64½- —
90% USN Type II, bbls., 100-5,000 lots or more, works. lb. .62½- —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .53½- .63½
Quinolinolate, tin, dms lb. 4.25 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., dms., works. lb. .2080- —
cryst., 99%, bgs. c.l., works. 100 lbs. 13.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 14.90 -16.90
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 23.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 24.50 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 30.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 31.00 -34.00
Undecylenate dms lb 2.00 3.00
Copra, Atlantic, Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 160.00 - —
Pacific ports, c.i.f ton. 155.00 - —
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs lb. .12 - —
Roumanian bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Yugoslavian bgs lb. .08½- —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l. 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.51 - —
Syrup, 42° non-ret. dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.34 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.49 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR bulk gram 3.50 3.55
Cottonseed meal, 41% bgs., Memphis. ton. 56.00 -57.50
Cramp bark, NF bls lb .85 .90
Coumarin, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.60 - —

Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots, cbys lb. 3.05 3.26
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068-
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .42 - .44
l.c.l., same basis gal. .53 - .55
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - .35
Wood, beachwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb 1.30 1.35
pinewood, dms., c.l., incl lb. .0561 —
l.c.l., incl lb. .0634- —
N. Y. whse lb. .0745- —
tanks, works lb. .0460- —
Cresol, tech. 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C, wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1675- —
tanks, same basis lb .145 —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1775- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 -
m-Cresol, 95-98% dms., c.l., works. lb .60 -
t.c.l. works lb. .61 - —
m-p-Cresol, 5-95% 3°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1775- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1825- —
tanks, same basis lb. .160 —
2-97% 2°C., dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .2175- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .2225- —
tanks, same basis lb. .200 —
o-Cresol, m-p over 30°C. ret dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .16¾- .17¾
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17¼- .18¼
tanks, same basis lb. .15 .16
29°C. ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .15¾- .16¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼- .17¼
tanks, same basis lb. .14 .15
25-29 C. dms. c.l. frt. equald. lb. .14¾- .15¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- .16¼
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - .14
p-Cresol, 98% dms. c.l. dlvd lb. .50 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks dlvd lb. .49 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.80 - 2.05
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l. works lb. .29 - —
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .70 - —
powd., cs lb. .85 - —
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Moroccan, bgs lb. .22 - .23
Turkish, bgs. lb. N.P.
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .08½- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 21% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works unit-ton. 2.75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works. ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99% tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis lb. .29 - —
tanks, works, same basis lb. .24 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .29 - —
Cyclohexene, min. 98% b.r., 82.5°C-85°C, 360-lb dms., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .60 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .52 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots, gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

D

2-4-D, tech. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .46
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .49
tanks, same basis lb. .39 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - .49
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Dandelion root, bls lb. .32 - —
DDD, tech., flake, grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - .27
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24 - .28
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .28
smaller lots, same basis lb. .25 - .29
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 38½- —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 49.50 - —
17%P paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 58.00 - —
18% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton. 64.10 - —
Prices of defluorinated phosphate in bulk $3 per ton less than bag carlot prices.
Degras, neutral, bbls lb. .10 - .18
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, bots lb. 24.00 -25.00
dl, bots lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.28 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.43 - —
canary, dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.12 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.27 - —
light, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 9.02 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.17 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.86 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.01 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 15c. per 100 lbs higher.
Potato, imported, bgs lb. .10½- .11



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Dextrose, USP, dms	lb.	.17¾ -	—
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone)			
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb.	4.25	5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., l.c., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.33	—
tanks, works	lb.	.29½	—
o-Dianisidine fib dms	lb	2.00	—
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.89¾	.90
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.90¼	.91
tanks, same basis	lb	.88	—
p-Dibromobenzene bgs. 500-lb lots.	lb.	.55	—
Dibutyl phthalate dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.32½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.30	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.6-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.66½	.67
tanks, works, dlvd	lb.	.64	.64¼
Tartrate dms works, frt alld	lb.	.64	—
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l. dlvd	lb.	.55½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.56½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	.53	—
2,6-Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, food grade, dms, t.l. c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.20	—
t.t.l. dlvd	lb.	1.24	—
tech., dms., c.l.	lb.	.91	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.95	—
tanks	lb.	.86	—
Dicaprvl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd.	lb.	.31	.32
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.32	.33
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.29½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.62½	.64
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works	lb.	.83	—
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.13¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.10¾	—
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E	lb.	.14½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17	—
1,4-Dichlorobutane, dms, c.l. or t.l., works	lb.	.33½	—
l.c.l. or t.t.l. works	lb.	.34	—
tanks, works	lb	.32	—
Dichlorodiphenyltrichlorothane (see DDT).			
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.05	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.06	—
tanks, works	lb.	.03	—
Dicyclohexylamine, dms, c.l., works.	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.51¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.49½	—
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib, dms., c.l. works, frt alld	lb.	.58¼	.59
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.59¼	.60
Didecyl phthalate dms, c.l., works.	lb.	.34	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.35	—
tanks same basis	lb.	.31½	—
Dieldrin dms, frt alld	lb.	1.80	—
l.c.l., frt alld	lb.	1.85	—
Diethanolamine, dms, c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.27	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.24½	—
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., t.t. alld	lb.	.47	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.48	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.45	—
Ethanolamines, dms, c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.69½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.70½	—
tanks dlvd	lb.	.67	—
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.43	.45
tanks same basis	lb.	.40	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	.30½
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	.31½
tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.27½	.28
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.19¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	.17	—
Diethylamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E	lb.	.51	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48½	—
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.57	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.58	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.55	—
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).			
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).			
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.17¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¾	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Boriborate, dms, l.c.l.	lb.	.31	—
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.47½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.48¼	—
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.30¾	—
l.c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.31¾	—
tanks, dlvd, E	lb.	.28¼	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.30¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
tanks, dlvd, E	lb.	.28¼	—
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.23½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.20	—
Acetate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.27¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.28	—
tanks, dlvd, E	lb.	.25¼	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20½	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21½	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.44	—
l.c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.45	—
tanks, dlvd, E	lb.	.41½	—
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots	kilo.	100.00	147.50
1 kilo lot	kilo.	110.00	152.50
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom, dms.	lb.	1.20	—
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	4.75	5.25
Diglycol laurate, dms	lb.	.32¾	.34
Stearate, dms., ton lots	lb.	.26	.28
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.64	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½	.65
tanks, works	lb.	.62	—
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms., works.	lb.	1.10	1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk	gram.	.07	.0750
Sulfate, bulk	gram.	.07	.0750
1,2-Dihydroxy anthraquinone, dms., works	lb.	2.75	—
2,2-Dihydroxy-5-5-dichloro-diphenyl-methane, pure, dms	lb.	2.55	—
tech., dms	lb.	1.09	—
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14½	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.31½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32½	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.29	—
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.10	—
l.c.l., dlvd, E	lb.	.11	—
tanks, dlvd E	lb.	.08	—
Di-iso-octyl pnthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.32	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.28½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.63½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.64½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.61	—

Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.23¼	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20¾	—
Di-isopropylamine, dms, c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.50½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.51½	—
tanks, same basis	lb	48	—
Dill seed, dewhiskered, bgs	lb.	.09¼	—
nat., bgs.	lb.	.08	—
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns	lb.	4.35	5.10
Chloroacetal, dms, c.l. works	lb	45	—
l.c.l. works	lb	50	—
tanks, works	lb	40	—
Ethanolamines, anhyd, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	1.225	—
l.c.l. dlvd	lb.	1.235	—
tanks, dlvd	lb	1.20	—
70%, dms, c.l. dlvd, 100% basis, contained amines	lb.	.68½	—
l.c.l., dlvd, 100% basis	lb.	.69½	—
tanks, dlvd 100% basis	lb	66	—
Hydroquinone, dms	lb.	2.20	2.25
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
tanks, works	lb.	.28½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l. works	lb	1.275	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	1.285	—
tanks, works	lb	1.25	—
Sulfate, 55-gal ret, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.16	—
10-gal. ret. dms. l.c.l. works.	lb.	.16½	—
Dimethylamine, 25% soln, dms., c.l., frt equald	lb.	.42	—
l.c.l., frt equald	lb	42½	—
tanks, frt equald	lb	.33	—
40% soln, dms, c.l. frt equald	lb.	.39	—
l.c.l. frt equald	lb	39½	—
tanks, frt. equald	lb	33	—
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.33	—
tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.30	—

N,N Dimethylformamide, dms, works	lb	.34	.39
tanks works	lb	32	-
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, same basis, frt. equald	lb.	.68	—
smaller lots, frt equald	lb.	71	—
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C. dms	lb.	.22	—
89°C., dms	lb	24	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 46½°C., dms, c.l., frt alld, E	lb.	.15¼	—
l.c.l., frt alld, E	lb.	.15¾	—
tanks, frt alld E	lb.	.15	—
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, crystallizing at 48°C., dms, c.l., frt alld, E	lb	.20¼	—
l.c.l. frt alld, E	lb	20¾	—
tanks, frt alld, E	lb	20	—
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls	lb	37	—
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms	lb	11	—
refd., 63°C., dms	lb	23	—
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.42½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.43½	—
tanks, works	lb.	.40	—
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.31	—
l.c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.32	—
tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.28½	—
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.60½	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.61½	.62½
tanks works, dlvd	lb.	58	.58½
smaller lots, frt. alld	lb.	63	—
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.28¾	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.29¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.27	—
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).			

Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l. works.	lb	35	—
Dipentene, dest-dist, dms., c.l., works	gal.	47	—
l.c.l., works	gal.	.52	—
ex-whse.	gal.	.62	—
steam-dist, dms., c.l., works, South	gal	59	—
dlvd, N. Y.	gal.	.67	—
tanks, works, South	gal.	.45	—
Diphenyl, bbls, c.l., works	lb	15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	16	—
Diphenyl in bags ¼c lower			
Oxide, perfume grade, cns	lb	.56	.61
Phthalate, dms, c.l., works	lb.	.51¾	—
l.c.l. works	lb	.53¾	—
Diphenylamine, refd, flake, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald	lb.	.33	—
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.35	—
fused, tanks works, frt equald	lb.	.31	—
tech, fused, tanks, works, frt equald	lb.	.30	—
Diphenylguanidine, bgs., dms., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.52	—
smaller lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.53	—
Diphenylhydanton-sodium, USP, dms	lb	5.00	5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.17¼	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.18¼	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15¼	—
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E	lb	20	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.21	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½	—

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dioctyl phthalate

dibutyl phthalate

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Di-o-Tolyguanidine—Ethyl Cinnamate

Di-o-tolylguanidine, dms., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .63 - —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U S ports exdock ton 70.00 -72.00
Divinylbenzene 20-25% dms., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
50-60% dms, c.l. works, 100% basis lb 1.00 - —
l.c.l. works 100% basis lb 1.05 - —
Dodecylbenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food drugs and cosmetics, 500-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd:—

Blue, FD & C No. 1 lb 15.65 -17.60
No 2 lb 15.65 -17.60
Green FD & C, No. 1 lb 15.65 -17.60
No. 2 lb 19.60 -22.85
No 3 lb 21.30 -35.90
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 5.90 7.85
No 2 lb 3.30 4.10
No. 3 lb 19.60 -22.85
No. 4 lb 5.55 - 7.50
Violet FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 15.65 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns lb 9.15 -11.05
No. 5 lb. 3.30 4.10
No. 6 lb. 3.30 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 200 lb. and 1 lb. lots, dlvd:—

Black D&C, No. 1 lb 10.50 -10 95
Brown D&C No. 1 lb 15.65 16 10
Green D&C, No. 5 lb 15.65 -16 10
No 6 lb 15.65 -16.10
No 7 lb 14.35 -14.80

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb lots, dlvd:—

Orange D&C, No. 3 lb 10.50 -10 95
No 4 lb 19.60 20 05
No 5 lb 5.25 5 70
No 17 lb 10.50 10 95
No 18 lb 23.55 -24 00
No 19 lb 15.60 -15.45
No 21 lb 3.10 3.60
No 22 lb 10.50 -10 95
No 33 lb 24.20 -24.65
No. 33 lb 17.00 -17 45
Violet, D&C, No 2 lb 15.65 -16 10
Yellow D&C, No 7 lb 10.50 -10 95
No 8 lb 10.50 -10 95
No 10 lb 13.05 -13 50
No 11 lb 13.05 -13.50

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots dlvd:—

Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 15.65 -16.10
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 15.65 -16 10
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 13.05 -13.50
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 -10.95

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.

20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless lb. .89 - —
27 Fast light, orange 2G lb. 1.09 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .89 - —
36 Yellow 2G lb. 1.00 - —
40 Orange R extra, conc lb. 1.29 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. 1.31 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .98 - —
151 Orange AD lb. .67 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .80 - —
176 Fast red A lb. 1.18 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc lb. 1.25 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. 1.11 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RU, conc. lb. 1.02 - —
202 Chrome blue black R, conc. lb. .91 - —
561 Brown B lb. 2.45 - —
581 Black EB, 200% lb. 1.13 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .94 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. 1.10 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .92 - —
234 Brown Y lb. 1.08 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. 1.16 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 1.62 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc lb. 1.44 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.86 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.21 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.80 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc., dustless lb. 1.16 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 3.11 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 2.20 - —
401 Diazo black BHD lb. .79 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc lb. 1.30 - —
419 Red FC lb. 1.23 - —
420 Brown M lb. 1.19 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc lb. 1.43 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc lb. 1.65 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour index scale or prototype), contract dlvd.. No.

593 Green BY, conc lb. .87 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra lb. 1.07 - —
620 Yellow 2G lb. 1.11 - —
639 Fast Yellow GG lb. 1.97 - —
640 Yellow XX lb. 1.93 - —
655 Yellow OX lb. 2.24 - —
657 Green V lb. 2.31 - —
662 Brilliant green G lb. 3.07 - —
667 Milling green 6B, conc lb. 4.05 - —
671 Blue EG lb. 1.68 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 6BN Powder lb. 1.91 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG lb. 2.07 - —
729 Blue B, conc lb. 3.06 - —
749 Red BX lb. .87 - —
800 Chinoline yellow ZSS lb. 2.67 - —
860 Induline base ZM lb. 1.07 - —
860 Induline base Z2R lb. 1.07 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.48 - —
865 Nigrosine J lb. 4.76 - —
922 Blue GXX lb. 1.88 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC lb. 2.85 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX lb. 3.20 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.99 - —
1085 Alizarine blue black B lb 2.56 - —
1096 Golden orange GFD, single paste lb. 2.19 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.93 - —
1101 Jade green N supra double paste lb. 1.10 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste lb. 3.26 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste lb. 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste lb. 1.21 - —
1151 Brown R single paste lb. 1.94 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste. lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, double powder. lb. 3.94 - —
p-4 Brown PG lb. 2.34 - —
p-14 Brown EB lb. 1.83 - —
p-24 Gray L lb. 1.76 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 3.07 - —
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc lb. 2.10 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN lb. 1.44 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF lb. 2.24 - —

Dyes, coaltar oil soluble, 100 lb. dms., dlvd.

24 Oil orange Z-7078 lb. 1.06 - —
73 Oil scarlet ZBL lb. 1.44 - —
1073 Oil violet ZIRS lb. 6.81 - —
1078 Alizarine cyanine green base Z lb. 6.13 - —
1080 Oil violet special Z lb. 6.81 - —
Oil black ZBC lb. 4.46 - —
Oil black ZBD lb. 3.03 - —
Oil black ZHH lb. 4.61 - —
Oil black ZMM lb. 6.52 - —
Oil blue ZN lb. 8.02 - —
Oil blue ZV lb. 4.95 - —
Oil orange ZMG lb. 1.32 - —
Oil red Z-1700 lb. 1.49 - —
Oil yellow ZG, conc lb. 6.33 - —

Dyes, coaltar, spirit soluble, 100 lb. dms. dlvd.

p-517 Spirit yellow ZR lb. 4.62 - —
p-520 Spirit orange ZR, conc lb. 5.87 - —
Spirit black ZRB lb. 2.05 - —
Spirit brown ZG lb. 5.30 - —
Spirit red ZB, conc lb. 6.41 - —

E

Echinacea root, bls lb 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.03 - 1.05
tanners bbls lb. .06 - .06½
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .45 - —
select, bundles lb. 75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP bots oz. 48.25 -49.00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., 100% basis lb. 3.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous bots., 100-oz lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .72 - —
oz. lots oz. .72 - —
powd. tins 100-oz lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - —
Epinephrine, syn. USP bots., 100-gram lots gram. .60 - —
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate).
Ergot, NF dms., tin-lined lb 2.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots oz. 72.50 -84.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 87.75 - —
Ether (see specific product)
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .58½- —
lb. .58½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .59½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
t.l., dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .34 - —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Amyl keytone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
Amyl ketone, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
Benzoate, bots lb. .74 - .90
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .42 - .44
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .44 - .46
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .36¾- —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works lb. .85 - .90
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 7 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis. 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works .20 - .22
dms., works lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.35 - 3.45

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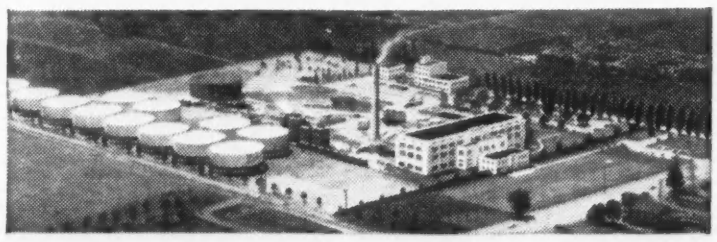

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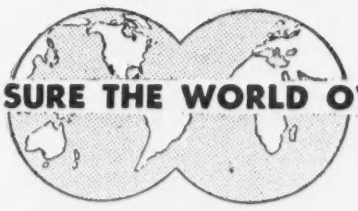

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Van Leer Industries, Ltd., Seymour House, 17 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall S.W. 1, London, England

Ethyl ether, absolute, ACS, dms. lb. .27 - —
anesthesia USP hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. 1.01 - —
½-lb cns lb. 1.11 - —
¼-lb cns lb. 1.21 - —
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, cbys., works lb. 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald lb. 51½- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether)
Oenanthate, dms lb. 1.00 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate)
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .50½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .47 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .41½- —
N-Etnyl-a-naphthylamine, dms., works, lb. 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidide, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di- or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .58 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .55 - —

Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l., or t.l., frt. equald lb. .17 - —
l.t.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies, 1c. per lb. higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .19½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., l.c., dlvd., E lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .17 - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd, E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .22 - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., l.c., dlvd., E lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms. lb. .33 - .35

Ethylene oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .15½- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd, E, 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, E, 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd, E, 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots lb. 6.20 - 6.25
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. lb. 2.25 - 2.60
Euphorbia herb, bls. lb. .15 - .17

F

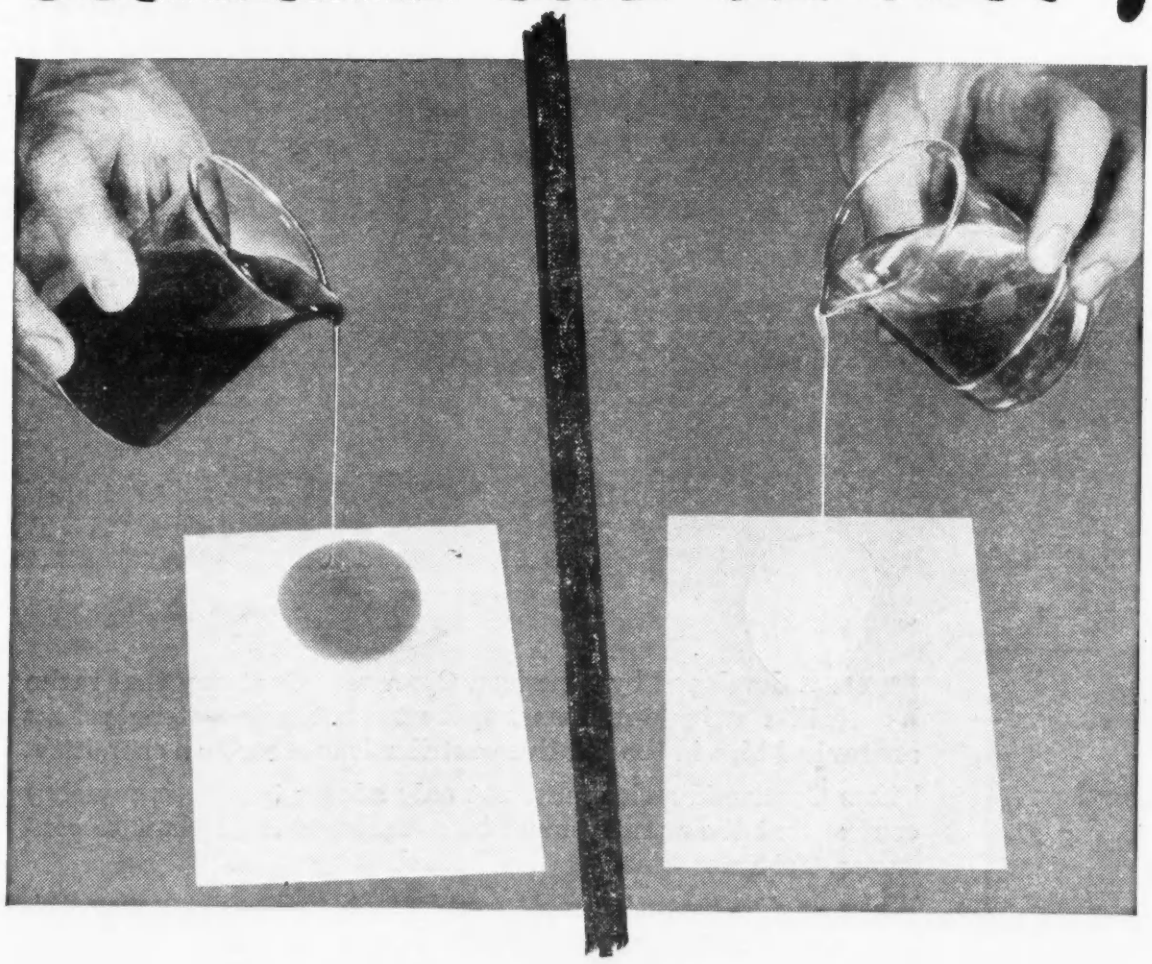
Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton. 16.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - —
Czech, medium, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Indian, light, bgs. lb. .15½- —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .09 - —
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Ferric acetate liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys. lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacaodylate NF, bots. lb. 13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 7.25
42° Be, photo grade, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
sewage grade, tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. .07¼- .09

Ferric citrate, gran., dms. lb. .86 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms. lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .25¾- —
Oxalate, gran. dms. lb. .85 - .87
Oxides (see oxides under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow.)
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls or lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, powd., gran., pearls, dms., 10,000 lb. lots lb. .40½- —
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton. 31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton. 34.75 -40.75
lb. .37 - —
Ferric-ammonium, citrate, brown, pearls, NF, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
green, pearls, USP XII, gran., dms lb. .60 - .63
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28¼
Ferric-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33¼
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28¼
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .94 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton. 34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton. 40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., dms. lb 09½- .10
Fir, balsam, Canada, cns gal. 32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls. gal. 4.50 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver)
Fishmeal, dom., menhaden, 60% protein grd., bgs., Chesapeake Bay area ton. 136.00 - —
scrap, same basis ton. 131.00 - —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Formaldehyde, USP, 37% (inhibited), methanol, Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0745- .075
tanks, dlvd lb. .042 - —
Zone 2, 12-15% methanol, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .0735- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .045 - —
methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd lb. .0395- —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd lb. .042 - —
Fringetree bark, bls lb. .60 - .61
Fullers' earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines, ton. 19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla mines ton. 17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 20.00 -21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton. 16.30 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs. c.l., same basis ton. 17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs. c.l., shipt. point ton. 4.50 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .19 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld, 100% basis lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline)
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .70 - —
225 Bloom test, bbls., c.l lb. .73 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .26 - —
Gentian root, bls. lb. .23 - —
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .27 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .27 - —
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms. lb. 3.95 - —
standard, cns., dms. lb. 3.75 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.95 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls. lb. .33 - —
Cochin, bgs. lb. .29 - —
Jamaican, No. 2, bgs. lb. .78 - —
No. 3 bgs. lb. .75 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs. lb. .28 - —
Glauber's salt, anhyd (see Sodium sulfate)
Glue, bone, extracted, dry bone, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis lb. .22 - —
12 green 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
65 jellygrams, same basis lb. .13¾- —
86 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis lb. .14½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .15 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .16 - —
180 jellygrams, same basis lb. .17 - —
200 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
Bone glue, l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
95-121 bgs. c.l. dlvd lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
331-362 bgs, c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .40 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .42 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
l-Glutamine, bots. gram. .65 - —
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks lb. .16½- —
soaplye, 80%, tanks lb. .15 - —
refd., CP, USP 99%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅜- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29⅞- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27⅞- —
96%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
nat., refd., high gravity lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - —

COMPARE THE CLARITY!



Even after long storage, Celanese* Solvent 601 inhibits discoloration of nitrocellulose lacquers

Here's a graphic demonstration of the bonus value Celanese Solvent 601 has as an aid in preventing discoloration of clear lacquers. Concentrations of as little as 5-15% can often eliminate the need for special lined drums or tanks.

Color stability is just one of the reasons why you should consider CS 601 as a low-cost replacement for MEK in either vinyl or nitrocellulose formulations. In solvent power, evaporation rate and other working properties, it is interchangeable with MEK.

Ask your Celanese representative to show you how you can take advantage of CS 601 economies in your formulation. For new technical bulletin, write to Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division, Dept. 556-K, 180 Madison Avenue, New York 16, N.Y.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CLARITY COMPARISON of 2 clear lacquers—after 25 weeks in jars containing steel balls. The lacquer on right contained 12% of CS 601 as one of active solvents in formulation. The other lacquer (left) contained standard solvents of equivalent properties.

Celanese* CHEMICALS

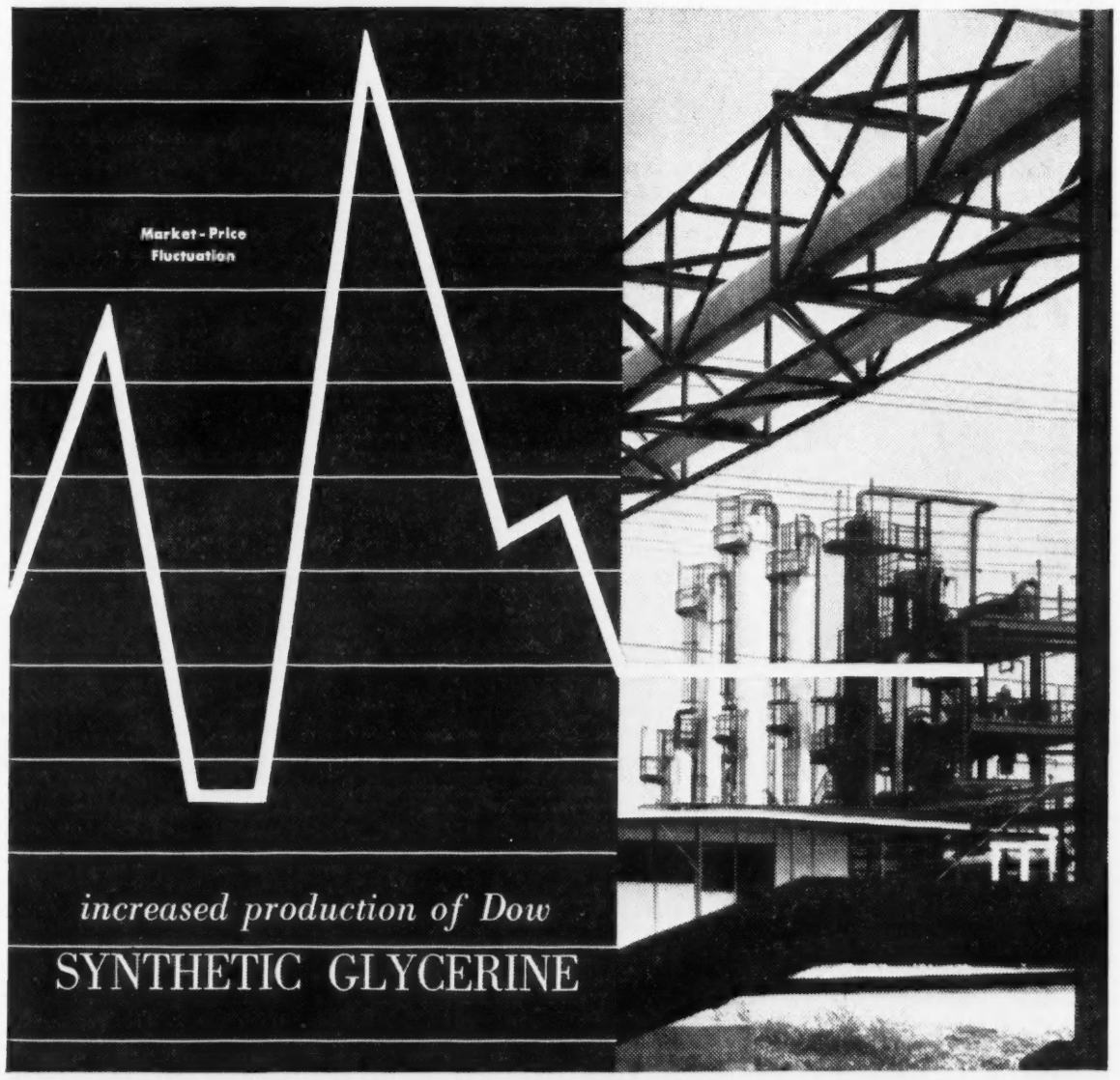
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¼ - —
Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 3.50 - —
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09¼
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
Flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
Grease, white, choice, all hog tanks, dlvd lb. .08¼ - .08½
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾ - .07
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA kgs., works, lb. 6.40 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .40 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
reduced color, 25%, bbls. same, basis lb. .19 - —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss. N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - 1.20
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .44¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45½ - —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green).
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works, lb. 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tns lb. 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb. 3.40 - 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe).
Arabic, amber sorts, bgs lb. .23 - —
powd., USP, bbls lb. .28 - —
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .33 - —
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23,000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .22½ - .25
No. 2, bgs. lb. .18½ - .20
No. 3, bgs. lb. .15¼ - .17
Manila, C, bgs lb. .36½ - .40
CBB, bgs. lb. No stocks.
DBB, bgs lb. .26¾ - .29
DK, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
MA, soft, bgs lb. .18½ - .21
WS bgs. lb. No stocks.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .21½ - .24
nubs, bgs lb. .31¾ - .34
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb. .19¾ - .22
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .37¾ - .40
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, cs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16 - .18
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .13½ - .15
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs. lb. .11¾ - .13
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs. lb. .12¾ - .14
nubs, bgs lb. .17 - .19
Siam, cs. lb. .36½ - .39
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .44¼ - .46
No. 2, bgs. lb. .31¾ - .33
No. 3, bgs lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs. lb. .16¾ - .18
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin, type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Md., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va lb. .14½ - .16
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Guar, food grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .50 - —
tech. grade, bgs., c.l. lb. .40 - —
Karaya, No 1, NF, powd., bbls lb. .45 - —
No 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .45 - —
Myrrh, cs lb. .55 - —
Opium (see Opium).
Olibanum siftings, cs. lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs. lb. .22 - .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market).
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs. lb. 3.90 - —
No. 2, cs lb. 3.20 - —
No. 3, cs. lb. 2.65 - —
powd., USP, bbls lb. 1.15 - —
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs., trucks, dlvd. N. Y. C. ton 20.30 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., same basis ton 20.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton 17.00 - —
imp., English, 100-lb. paper bgs., ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton 60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs lb. .21 - —
Heliotropin, 100-lb. lots, dms lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls lb. .70 - .75
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20½ - —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾ - —
Hesperidin, purif., 25 lb. lots, f.o.b., works lb. 6.93 - —
Methylchalcone, bots., 50-lb. lots, works lb. 22.50 - —
5-lb. lots, works lb. 23.00 - —
1-lb. lots, works lb. 23.50 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 1.98 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib. dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots same basis lb. .242 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½ - —
Hexane, indust., tanks Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15½ - —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½ - —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .33 — —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14½ - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 14.00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 44.50 - —
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 5.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 3.90 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.25 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hydrastine, bots oz. 28.75 -29.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 28.75 -29.50
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., works lb. No stocks.
Hydrate, 85%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.35 - 1.55
100%, ret. dms., works lb. 1.60 - 1.90
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram 4.50 - —
Alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram 4.50 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb. .30 .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30¼ - .32½
dlvd. W lb. .39 —
tanks, works lb. .21 —
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd lb. .03¾ - .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .202 —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .211 —
tanks, dlvd lb. .1800 —
Hydroquinone, pnoto grade, bbls., dms lb. .98 - 1.02
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .82½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .84½ - —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 6.00 - 7.45
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hydrobromide, bots oz. 6.00 - 7.00
Sulfate, bots oz. 6.75 - 7.25
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .35 - —
No 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF, jars lb. .75 2.57
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb 16.50 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb 5.00 —
dms., dlvd lb 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
resub., USP, dms., jars lb 2.30 2.32
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb 5.90 —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb 4.90 5.00
a-Ionone, cns lb 5.25 5.40
b-Ionone, cns lb 5.40 5.70
Ipecac root, bgs., whole lb. 7.50 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 7.85 - —
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb. .28 .34
Iron compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Oxides (see under Black, Brown, Red, and Yellow).
Isoborneol, cns lb 1.25 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .48 - .70
Formate, dms lb .80 —
Propionate, dms lb 1.15 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb .75 1.00
solvent grade dms. c.l., dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .14¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12¼ - —



DOW

...brings a new stability to price and delivery

Perhaps you've been wanting to switch to synthetic glycerine. You look for the more uniform quality its controlled production offers.

But price fluctuated. Delivery had uncertainties. So you hesitated . . . put off the switch for another day.

Now, that day is here!

Our new production facilities have upped supply to a point where price and availability are stabilized. Gone are the economic guesswork and disappointments in delivery.

Here to stay is a distribution network that practically puts synthetic glycerine in customers' back yards.

For all the facts, send us your proposed use on your company letterhead. A sample will be on its way for your evaluation. THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, Midland, Michigan, Dept. OC 845 C.

you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.60 - 4.40
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo.23.00 -25.50
smaller lots kilo.24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex, refy gal. .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate, (CIPC), 70% in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l. works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib. dms. c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isoquinoline dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. NP - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb. NP - —
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China), NF, powd. fib. dms lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib. dms lb. .15½- .17½
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 - —

L

Lactose, edible, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .15 - .15½
2,000-lb lots, works lb. .15¾- .16½
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- .17
Edible lactose in bgs. ½-lc. lower
Fermentation grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .21½- —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .22¼- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .22¾- —
USP lactose in bgs. lc. lower.

Lanolin, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .37 - .39
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25 - .27
hydrous, dms., works lb. .24 - .26
Lard, cash, dms., Chicago lb. .11¾- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .25 - —
n-Lauryl methacrylate, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .75 - .80
ord., bls lb. .25 - .40
select., bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls. lb. .23½- —
gran., bbls lb. .24½- —
powd. bbls lb. .24½- —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .32½- —
Arsenate, acid, powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs. or larger, c.l., frt. alld on 99 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white, basic carbonate).
Chloride, dms lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26-28% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .16 - —
St. Louis lb. .1580- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .34¾- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per lb. higher.

Lead, monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2075- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16%Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .23¾- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34⅛
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .40⅛
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .192 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .202 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis. lb. .1935- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .2035- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works. lb. .46 - —
Silicate (see Lead, white, basic, silicate).
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead, white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms lb. .18½- —
solid, 30% lb. .23¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .16½
Lemon bioflavonoid complex, 25-lb. lots, works lb. 9.00 - —
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb 12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls. lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., metropolitan N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point ton.20.46 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.21.96 - —
Spray, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.25.96 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 3.65 - 4.80
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.50 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms lb 3.30 - 5.10
96-98%, dms lb 4.05 - 6.75
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.60 - 5.90
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.58 - 1.66
99% tech., formulators, dms., frt. alld lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .25 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk Midwest, mills ton.61.50 - —
extracted, 36% bulk same basis ton.53.00 - —
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.45 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. 1.29½- —
ton lots to t.l., dlvd lb. 1.30 - —
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., frt. alld, works lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .85 - 1.11¼
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., anhyd., dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd., or works, frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.05 - 1.05¼
Citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride powd., dms., 500-lb. lots, works lb.10.50 -12.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. or works, frt. alld lb. .80 - .80¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .81 - .81⅛
Manganate, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, tech., dms., 100-lb. lots. lb. 1.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Stearate, dms., c.l. works lb. .47½- —
ton lots, works lb. .48½- —
less-ton lots, works lb. .53½- —
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.15 - —
Titanate, dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .08¾- —
Lobelia herb, bls lb. 1.50 - —
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz.37.50 -39.00
Logwood extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid No. 1, boxes, c.l. lb. .25 - —
Lycopodium, cs lb 1.20 - 2.00
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo.140.00 -150.00

M

Mace, Siauw siftings, bls lb. 2.50 - 2.80
West Indian, No. 1, bls. shipment lb. 3.00 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- .28
syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
extra light, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .29¼- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
USP, light, ctns lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.82.50 - —
dead-burnt standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chawelah, Wash ton.40.00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb .10½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb .13 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald lb 14 - 15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

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KETONE LACQUER SOLVENTS
give complete flexibility in formulating,
improved quality . . . and a price advantage, too!

Ketone-based solvent systems are inherently superior for lacquer formulations because of their high solvency for both nitrocellulose and vinyl resins.

High-purity ketones yield solutions of exceptionally high solids content, or permit greater diluent content . . . with either aromatics or aliphatics. In any formulation, ketones impart excellent flow, blush resistance and gloss.

Still another important advantage—the low specific gravity of ketones favors *you* when you buy by the pound and sell by the gallon.

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Magnesium chloride, anhyd., 98% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works lb. .12¾ - —
l.c.l., works ton.65.00 - 80.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.34 - 1.41
Hydroxide NF medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½ - .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, 10,000 lb. lots or more, works lb. .36 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .35¼ - —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .59 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Nitrate, cryst., dms., works lb. .29 - —
Peroxide, 15% dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls. lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc)
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .10½ - .12
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works t.c.l. same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
100 lbs 2.15 - —
t.c.l. works 100 lbs 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l. 5,000 lbs., 1 with-drawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots lb. .45 - —
Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate 7c per lb. higher
Malathion dms., c.l., works lb. .90 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .92 - 1.02
Maleic anhydride dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .26 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher
Mandrake root bls lb. .55 - .60
Manganese acetate bbls, dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib dms lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½ - —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton.102.00 - —
paper bgs., works ton.98.50 - —
dms., works ton.106.50 - —
Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb lots $3 per ton higher
Gluconate, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.94
Hydrate, bbls, dlvd lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mp, dms lb. .32½ - —
solid precip. 8.2% Mn bbls lb. .37½ - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip 6½-7% Mn dms lb .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65% sulfate, c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.88.35 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. S E ton.95.35 - —
Tallate 6% dms lb .24 - —
Mangrove bark E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.66.00 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.55.00 - 58.00
Mannitol com'l, fib dms, ton lots, works lb. .60 - —
dms. to ton lots, works lb .62 - —
single dm. works lb .65 - —
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
Melamine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Menadione USP bots gram .044 - .05
Menthol, nat. USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 6.30 - 6.40
syn. USP racemic, cns lb 4.95 - —
Menthyl salicylate tins lb 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms ton-lots works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib dms., ton-lots works, frt. alld lb. .52 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .54 - —
Mercuric chloride NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF, VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide red NF fib dms lb 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF powd., fib dms lb 5.97 - 6.01
Yellow, tech. (see Yellow mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury ammoniated (see White precipitate USP)
Metal, 76 lb. per flask net-flask.253.00 - 255.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Meta aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Meta-chloroaniline (see m-Chloroaniline).
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine).
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks frt. alld gal. .75 - —
syn. Zone 1, dms c.l. dlvd. or truckload min frt alld. gal. .46 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gal. lots, dlvd Metropolitan area gal. .33 - —
4,000 gal. min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal., min. works, Carteret, Camden, N. J. gal. .27½ - —
Zone 2 dms. c.l., or truckload min. frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .49 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .55 - —
tankwagon 2,000-4,000-gal lots, min. dlvd Metropolitan areas gal .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
dl-Methionine fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb or more lb 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98% fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers dms., cs. frt alld lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd zone 1 lb. .20½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd Zone 1 lb .21 - —
t.c.l. same basis lb 21½ - —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis
Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn

Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld gal. .62½ - —
syn., dms., c.l. frt. alld. E gal. .63½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .69½ - —
tanks, frt alld. E gal. .48½ - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four
Acrylate dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .39 - —
t.l.l. dlvd lb .40 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .37 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate dms. c.l. dlvd E. lb. .16 - —
t.c.l. dlvd E lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd E lb .13½ - —
Ketone, dms. works lb 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns lb 2.35 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
Bromide, jobbers cyls., various sizes, frt alld E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis. (1,500-4,000 ops.), 50 lb. bgs, c.l., works lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .65 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs. lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis. (15,400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt alld lb. .60 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld on 100 lbs lb. .75 - .85
Chloride, indust. cyls, frt. equald. lb. .22 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15¾ - —
single unit, same basis lb. .12 - —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .46 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd lb. .67 - —

Methyl chloroform (see 1,1,1-trichloroethane).
Cinnamate, cns lb. 1.55 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½ - —
t.c.l. works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .15½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Formate, refd., dms lb 35 - .40
tech. non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb 10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots lb. 31.00 - 42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib dms lb 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms. lb 5.00 - 5.25
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald, with Melle, W. Va. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb .31½ - —
tanks, same basis lb .29 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb 3.00 - 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate)
Roseaniline chloride NF fib dms, 5-lb lots lb 5.64 - —
Salicylate USP cns, 500-lb lots lb. 59 - —
Testosterone USP 100-gram bots gram 68 - —

2-Methylbenzylamine, dms., l.c.l. works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methylbenzyl dimethylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.89 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.90 - —
2-Mthyl-3-ethyl pyridine, dms., c.l., works lb. .445 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb lots frt. adjusted lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, same basis lb 3.40 - 3.55
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb 13¼ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 11¾ - —
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32° C. m.p., dms., works lb 90 - —
Methylpentanediol (see Hexylene glycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenyl-3-methylpyrazolone-5)
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue)
Mica, dry grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh bgs c.l., works lb .04 - —
roofing 20 to 80 mesh, works lb .03 - —
wet-grd., biotite bgs., c.l., works, frt alld E lb .06½ - —
t.c.l. ex-whse lb. .07¼ - —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., 325 mesh, works, frt. alld E lb .08¼ - —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt. alld. E lb .09 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
t.c.l. ex-whse or frt. alld E lb .08¾ - —

Did you ever think of using LITHIUM *as:*

AN ANTI-FREEZE OR DE-ICING COMPOUND—
Lithium chloride solutions freeze as low as -67° F. and are used for this reason in dry cells, fire extinguishers and as de-icers.

A CATALYST—
Synthetic rubber made from isoprene by using lithium as catalyst is remarkably similar to natural rubber in structure. The low cost of its use suggests it should be tried in other areas.

AN AIR CONDITIONER AND REFRIGERANT—
Lithium chloride is extremely hygroscopic, highly soluble at low temperature, and has good thermal stability. In contact with air will maintain relative humidities from 10% up, over a wide temperature range. Such solutions may be used as heat transfer media to heat or cool and dry conditioned air. Lithium bromide is used as an absorbent in sealed industrial cooling units.

A ROCKET PROPELLANT—
Lithium hydride is a most convenient raw material for production of other "active" hydrogen-containing possible fuels, since it gives smooth reactions with high yields. In solid propellants, lithium compounds provide the highest percentage of active ingredients.

A CORROSION INHIBITOR—
Lithium dichromate offers good corrosion inhibition in cooling systems. Its solubility in organic fluids should extend the usefulness of many organics.

A DEGASIFIER—
Lithium metal (as low as 50 ppm) is used to remove gases from copper and increase electrical conductivity.

A FLUX—
Lithium fluoride, chloride, etc. with other salts produce compositions with low, favorable surface tension characteristics and excellent fluxing and deoxidizing properties, useful in production and fabrication of such metals as aluminum, magnesium and titanium.

AN ELECTROLYTE ADDITIVE—
Lithium salts cause a pronounced increase in electrical conductivity, and lower melting temperatures when used in both aqueous and fused salt baths.

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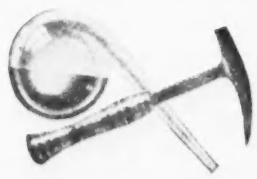

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I am interested in lithium for:
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Company _____
Address _____

Mica—Oil, Amyris

Mica, wet-grd., wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
l.c.l., ex-whse or frt alld. E lb. .09 —
white, 5-10 microns, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
c.c.l. ex-wnse or frt. alld. E lb. .09 —

Mica, wet-grd. W of Miss ½c higher; W of Rockies, 1c higher

Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits)

Molasses, blackstrap, feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .24 - .25
New York gal. .25 - —

Molybdenum (metal) powd., 80 or 200 mesh ctns. works kilo 7.84 - —
325 mesh, ctns., works kilo 9.13 - —
Trioxide, pure, dms., works lb. 1.15 - —
tech. dms., works, basis Mo content lb. 1.39 - —

Monobutylamine, dms. c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56½- —
tanks, same basis lb. 53 —

Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld or dlvd E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 08½- —

Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —

Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).

Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .38½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .35 - —

Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).

Monoethylorthotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).

Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —

Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —

Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis, lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100% basis, lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald 100% basis, lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms. c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt equald. 100% basis, lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald. 100% basis, lb. .31 - —

Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).

Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).

Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).

Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m cresol)

Morphine, cns. oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns. oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns. oz. 9.90 -10.05

Morpholine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .55¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .56¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —

Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 4.45 - 5.15
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.05 - 5.65
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - 5.50
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 4.70 - 5.30
25-lb lots cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —

Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .10¼- —
Du ch, bgs. lb. .10½- —
English, yellow, bgs. lb. .11 - —
Montana, oriental, bgs lb. .08½ Nom.
Yellow, bgs lb. .10½- —

Myrobalans, J-1, genuine, bgs., ex-dock ton. 63.00 -64.00
crushed, bgs. ex dock ton. 79.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock ton. 61.00 -62.00
Extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty lb. .10 - .10¼

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V. M. & P.)

Solvent (see S)

Naphthalene, crude, dom. 74°, tanks, frt equald lb. .06¼- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¾- .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07 —
imp., 76°, bgs., large lots lb. .05 Nom.

Naphthalene, refd., indust., chipped, crushed, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .15½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis. lb. .18½- —

a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.00 - —

b-Naphthol, tech., flake, bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works lb 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns lb. 35.00 - —

a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb 50 - —

b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —

Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00

Neomycin, fib. dms., 5 kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .45 - —
100-999 gram lots, basis, activity, gram. .55 - —

Nerolin, cns lb. 2.45 - 2.65

Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .77 .90¼
Carbonate bbls., dlvd lb. .73¾ .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld lb. .68 .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls. works lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls lb. .76 - —
green bbls. lb. .78 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .31¼- .38¼

Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride dms. frt adjusted, kilo. 11.50 -11.80

Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —

Niger seed, bgs lb. .12 - .12½

Niketh amide, cbys lb. 7.50 - —

m-Nitroaniline, cryst., dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.15 - —
paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis. lb. 1.10 - —

o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms., t.l., frt. alld lb. .49 - —
t.t.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —

p-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .445 - —

Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —

Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same bassi lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —

p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms lb. .26 - .27

2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms lb. .75 - —

Nitroethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitroethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

Nitrogen solutions, tanks, frt. equald. unit-ton. 1.14 - —

Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.00 - 4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit-ton. 2.95+ .50

Nitromethane, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24¾- —
tanks dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
Nitromethane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .41 - —

Nitropropane-1, and -2, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
Nitropropane prices West of Rockies are 1c. higher.

o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —

p-Nitrophenol, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., lb. .53 - —

o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —

m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms lb. 1.59 - —

Nitrous ether, cone. bots 100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35

Nonyl phenol, dms. c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —

Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. lb. No prices.

Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs lb. .92 - —
West Indian, bgs lb. .91 - —

Nux vomica, bls lb. .10 - .12
powd. bbls., bxs lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15¾- —

i-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .37 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32½- —

Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 11c higher.

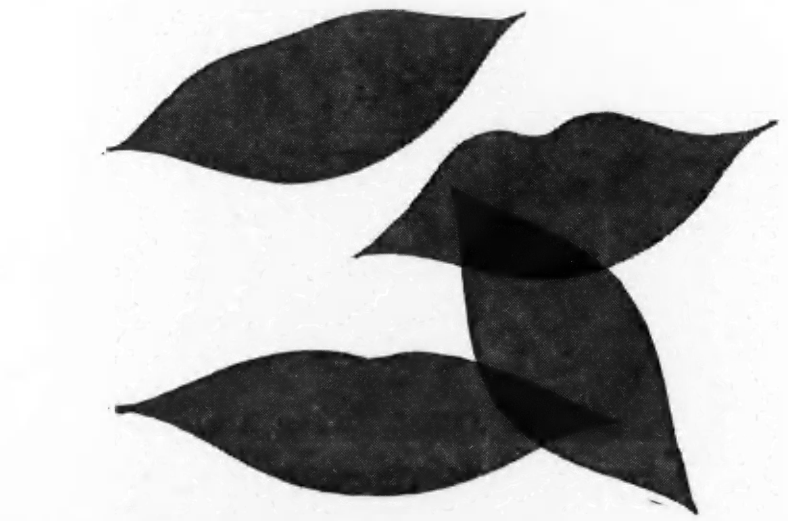
(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity quality or in individual suppliers, views.)

Oil, ables, siberica, cns lb. 3.05 - 3.35

Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.F.A., bots lb. 3.00 3.75
NF, bots. lb. 3.25 3.75
sweet, USP, cns. dms lb. 1.25 - —

Allspice (see Oil, pimento).

Amyris, dms. lb. 1.25 - —



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Oil, angelica root, bots	lb.	66.00	-100.00
seed, bots	lb.	56.00	-95.00
Aniline (see A).			
Anise, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	- 4.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms	lb.	.48	- .65
Avocado, cns.	lb.	3.25	- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns	lb.	2.15	- 3.00
55-60%, cns	lb.	2.50	- 3.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms.,	lb.	1.85	2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns.	lb.	9.75	-11.00
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	1.50	- 1.90
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	1.75	- —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms.	lb.	3.35	- —
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).			
Bone, dms., works	lb.	.65	- .70
Cajeput, native, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 3.30
redist., USP, cns	lb.	2.25	- 3.40
Calamus bots	lb.	12.00	-20.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms.	lb.	.30	- .45
white, dms	lb.	.29	- —
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	8.50	- 8.75
rectified, cns	lb.	10.00	-13.00
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	3.50	- —
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoreson.			
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	38.00	-40.50
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon, USP).			
Castor, blown, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2600-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2700-	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2710-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2810-	—
tanks	lb.	.2510-	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.2560-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2660-	—
tanks	lb.	.2360-	—
hydrogenated, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.2675-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.3275-	—
No. 3, tech., dms, c.l.	lb.	.2025-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.2125-	—
tanks	lb.	.1650-	—
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.19½-	—
USP, dms., c.l.	lb.	.24	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	- —
tanks	lb.	.22	- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., works.	lb.	.13½-	.14¼
75% dms., works	lb.	.17½-	.18½
Cedarleaf, USP, XIII, cns., dms.	lb.	3.65	- —
Cedarwood, cns., dms	lb.	.75	- 1.00
Celery seed, bots.	lb.	8.00	-20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots.	lb.	190.00	-195.00
Chenopodium, NF, cns	lb.	3.90	- —
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).			
Cinnamon, bark, bots	lb.	36.00	-70.00
leaf, crude, dms	lb.	1.60	- 2.00
USP cns., dms. (Cassia)	lb	10.25	-10.90
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms	lb.	.86	- —
Java, cns	lb	1.95	- —
Java-type, cns.	lb.	1.25	- —
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms	lb.	2.65	- 2.90
leaf, crude, dms	lb	1.20	- 1.50
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y.	lb.	.12¼-	—
Pac. coast	lb.	.11	- —
refd. Cochin type, dms, tax incl.,	lb.	.19	- .19½
deodorized, tax incl., dms	lb.	.22	- .23
Cod, Newfoundland, dms	lb.	.11½-	.11¾
Codliver, USP, dms	gal.	1.45	- 1.55
Copaiba, cns.	lb.	1.75	- 2.50
Coriander, USP bots.	lb.	11.75	- —
Corn, crude, tanks, works	lb.	.13¾-	.14
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y	lb.	.05¾-	—
refd., salad, dms	lb.	.1925-	.1950
tanks	lb.	.1735-	—
Costus, bots.	oz.	8.00	- —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South East	lb.	.13½-	—
Valley	lb.	.13½-	—
Texas, Lubbock	lb.	.13⅝-	—
Waco	lb.	.13⅞-	—
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y	lb.	.05	- —
refd., salad, dms	lb.	.19¼-	.19½
tanks	lb.	.17⅛-	—
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).			
Cubeb, cns	lb.	4.10	- 4.25
Cumin, bots., cns	lb.	4.75	- 5.00
Cypress, bots	lb.	5.30	- —
Degras (see D).			
Dillseed, bots	lb.	2.80	- 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots., dms	lb.	3.25	- 4.25
Dip (see D)			
Erigeron, cns	lb	5.50	- 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rect., 70-80% dms.	lb.	.62	- —
80-90%, dms	lb.	72	- —
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns	lb.	2.85	- —
Fir, canada cns	lb.	2.75	3.25
Fish, refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.1400-	.1450
kettle-bodied, dms	lb.	.1650-	.1680
light-pressed, dms	lb.	.1250-	.1300
tanks	lb.	.1100-	—
Fishliver, crude for feeds or concentrating 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.08	- .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09	- .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.09	- .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units.		.10½-	.11
100,000 A units per gram., dms, 1,000,000 units.		.14	- —
200,000 A units per gram., dms, 1,000,000 units.		.15½-	—
500,000 A units per gram., dms, 1,000,000 units.		.16	- —

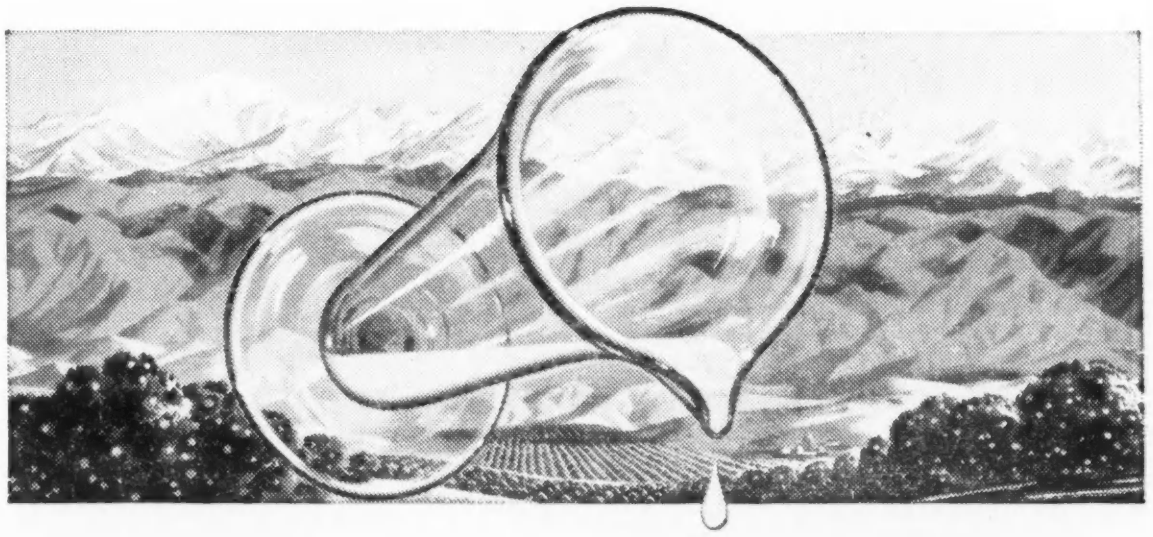
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900

Fusel (see F).			
Garlic, pure, bots	oz.	4.50	- 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).			
Geranium, Algerian, cns	lb.	13.50	-14.50
Bourbon, cns.	lb.	13.75	- —
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa).			
Ginger, dist., bots	lb.	18.50	-19.50
Grapefruit, dms	lb	1.70	3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms., c.l.	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.16¼-	.18¼
extra, winter, strained, dms., c.l.	lb.	.17¼-	—
prime, burning, dms, c.l.	lb.	.18¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19¾-	.21¼
Guaiacwood, cns.	lb.	1.60	- —
Hemlock, cns	lb.	2.10	- 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots.	lb.	2.75	- 4.00
twice rectified, bots	lb.	3.60	- 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).			
Wood, tech., cns.	lb.	.38	- .55
Lard (see Oil grease).			
Laurel leaf, dms., cns	lb	9.75	-12.50
Lavandin dms., cns	lb.	2.55	- 2.95
Lavender, flower, USP, French 35-37% ester, cns	lb	2.85	4.60
38-40% ester, cns	lb.	9.25	-10.00
40-42% ester, cns	lb.	10.00	-14.00
spike, Spanish, cns	lb.	2.05	- 2.60
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms	lb.	4.25	- 5.00
Messina, cns.	lb	5.75	- —
terpeneless, bots	lb.	50.00	-85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.	lb.	1.65	- —
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns	lb.	4.50	- —
West Indian, cns	lb.	4.50	- —
expressed West Indian, cns	lb	6.00	8.00
terpeneless, bots	lb.	50.00	-85.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns	lb.	4.65	- —

Oil, linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.1670-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1770-	.18
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis	lb.	.1340-	—
New York	lb.	.1470-	—
tankwagon, New York	lb.	.1500-	.1510
Boiled linseed oil, .006c per lb. higher			
Mace, dist., cns., dms	lb.	5.75	6.75
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).			
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic & Gulf	lb.	.08¾-	.09
Mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).			
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).			
Mustard seed, nat., dms.	lb.	.17½	Nom.
syn., bots	lb.	1.60	- 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms	lb.	.30	- .33
20° cold test, dms	lb.	.29	- .32
30° cold test, dms	lb.	.28	- .31
Neroli, NF, French bots	lb.	575.00	- —
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms	lb.	10.90	- —
West Indian, cns., dms	lb.	10.90	- —
Ocotea cymbarum, dms	lb	.50	- .60
Oiticica, liq., dms.	lb.	.15¾-	.16¼
tanks	lb.	.14¼-	.14½
Oleo, extra, dms	lb.	.19	- .19½
Olibanum, bots	lb.	5.50	- 7.65
extra fine, bots	lb.	8.00	9.00
Olive, edible, Spanish, dms., duty paid	gal.	3.25	- 3.35
Orange, sweet, dist., cns	lb.	.43	- .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms	lb.	No stocks.	
Calif., cns.	dms.	.60	- 1.75
Florida, cns., dms	lb.	.50	- .60
Messina, cns.	lb	3.85	- 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms	lb	2.50	- 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb.	65.00	-120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns	lb	2.00	—
Palm, clarif., dms	lb.	.1550	.1650
Palmarosa, cns	lb.	8.25	- 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100°F, tanks, East Coast			
refy	gal.	.14	- —

Oil, patchouli, dms	lb.	6.00	- 6.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel)			
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills.	lb.	.13½-	—
refd., dms	lb.	.21¼-	.22
tanks	lb.	.19¼-	—
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns	lb	2.75	3.50
Peppermint, nat., dms	lb.	4.75	- 6.50
redist., USP, dms	lb.	5.20	- —
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).			
Petitgrain South American, cns., dms.		3.05	- 1.75
Pimento, berry, NF, dms	lb	4.50	5.00
leaf, cns.	lb.	2.05	- 2.60
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.12¼-	—
ex whse	lb.	.14¼-	—
steam-dist.,, dms., ex whse, N.Y.C	lb.	.176	- —
dlvd.	lb.	.179	- —
Pineneedle Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).			
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb.	.18	- —
Red (see Acid, oleic).			
Rice bran, clarif., dms., l.c.l	lb.	.18	Nom.
tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	15	Nom.
Rose, nat., Bulgarian bots	oz.	43.00	-57.00
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms	lb	.60	1.00
tech., cns. dms	lb	.50	.70
Rue, bots	lb	2.00	2.50
Safflower, dms., N. Y.	lb.	.1785-	.1835
tanks, same basis	lb	.1585-	—
Sage, clary bots	lb.	18.75	19.00
Dalmatian, cns	lb.	4.10	4.65
Spanish, cns.	lb.	1.20	1.45

Oil, sandalwood, NF, cns	lb.	13.50	- —
Sardine crude tanks Pac coast.	lb.	.08¼-	.08¾
Sassafras, artif., dms	lb.	48	.60
nat., dom., USP, dms	lb	1.45	2.10
imp. Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).			
Savin, cns	lb	2.75	—
Savory, cns.	lb	4.25	—
Sesame, refd., dms	lb.	.38	.39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works	gal	35	—
l.c.l. works	gal	44	—
tanks, works	gal	23	—
Snakeroot, Canada, cns	lb.	27.50	-31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur.	lb.	.13	- —
foots soapstock, acid, 95% tanks, N. Y	lb.	.06	- —
refd., alkali, dms	lb.	.1745-	.1775
tanks	lb.	.1545-	—
clarified, dms	lb.	.1695-	.1725
tanks	lb.	.1495-	—
salad, dms	lb.	.1734-	.18
tanks	lb.	.1534-	—
Spearmint, USP, dms	lb.	4.10	5.00
Sperm, bleached winter 45° dms	lb.	.1675-	.1725
tanks	lb.	.1500-	—
nat. winter, 45°, dms	lb.	.1575-	.1625
tanks	lb.	.1400-	—
Spruce, cns., dms	lb	2.10	2.75
Sweet birch USP Northern cns.	lb	4.25	9.50
Southern, cns	lb.	2.30	2.75



Sunkist Growers

PRODUCTS DEPARTMENT
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA

Distributed in the U.S. and Canada by

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180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.

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Oil, Tall—Petroleum, Mineral Spirits

Oil, tall, crude, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.03¾-	.04¼
tanks, works	lb.	.02½	—
dist., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.07¾	—
tanks, works	lb.	06¼	—
refd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	.06¾
	lb.	.06½	.05¾
l.c.l. works	lb.	.06¾	.07⅜
tanks, works	lb.	05¼	05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms., c.l.	lb.	.13½	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.14½	.16
Tangerine, Floridian, dms	lb.	2.00	8.80
Tansy, dms	lb.	7.50	8.40
Tar acid (see T's).			
Pine, comt, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.0561-	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0634-	—
whse	lb.	.0745-	—
tanks, works	lb.	046	—
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South	gal	1.05	—
ex whse, N Y C	gal.	1.15	—
refd., dms., incl., l.c.l., works,	gal.	.92	—
N. Y. whse.	gal.	1.02	—
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).			
Thyme, NF, red, cns, dms	lb.	1.45	1.75
white, cns	lb.	1.70	2.00
tech, white, cns	lb.	40	1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.24½-	.25
tanks, N. Y	lb.	.22½-	—
domestic mills	lb.	.22	Nom.
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).			
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms.	lb.	.28	.45

Oil, vetiver, Bourbon, cns	lb.	11.75	11.90
Haitian, cns.	lb.	9.25	11.00
Java, cns	lb.	18.50	20.00
Wheat, germ, 5-gal. dms	gal.	11.20	—
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret, dms, c.l., f.o.b. N Y	gal.	.55	—
65-75 vis. non-ret. dms. c.l.,	gal.	.56	—
same basis	gal.	.56	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.61	—
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms.,	gal.	.57	—
c.l., same basis	gal.	.57	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.62	—
135-138 vis., non-ret. dms.,	gal.	.63	—
c.l., same basis	gal.	.63	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.68	—
145-155 vis., non-ret. dms.,	gal.	.69½-	—
c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.74½-	—
USP, 180-190 vis., non-ret., dms.,	gal.	.71	—
c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.76	—
200-210 vs., non-ret. dms.,	gal.	.75	—
c.l., same basis	gal.	.79	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.79	—
345-355 vis. non-ret. dms.,	gal.	.78½-	—
c.l., same basis	gal.	.84½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	.84½-	—
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns	lb.	6.35	10.30
Southern cns	lb.	3.20	19.50
syn. (see Methyl salicylate).			
Wood (see Oil, tung).			
Wormseed (see Oil, Chenopodium, NF).			
Wormwood, cns	lb.	5.50	6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots	lb.	14.00	16.00
extra, bots	lb.	28.00	40.00
Madagascar, bots	lb.	No stocks	

Oleostearine, dms	lb.	.14½-	.15
Opium, USP, cns	oz.	19.20	19.90
gran., USP, cns	oz.	21.65	21.90
powd. USP cns	oz.	21.65	21.90
Orange cadmium-selenide lithopone, light shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.80	—
deep shade, bbls	lb.	2.00	—
Cadmium-mercury lithopone, deep shade, bbls	lb.	1.78	—

Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tennessee and N.C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis St. Paul. lb. .33 • .33½

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Dinitroaniline toner CP	lb.	1.45	—
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works	lb.	.2235-	—
Molybdated, bbls.	lb.	.46	.46½
o-Nitroaniline toner kegs.	lb.	1.15	—
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls	lb.	.14	.16
sweet, bls.	lb.	.16	.18
Orris root, Florentine, bls	lb.	.55	—
powd., bbls., bx	lb.	.68	—
Verona, bls.	lb.	.35	.40
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.45	—

Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).
Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).

Osage orange, cryst. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40	—
extract, liq. No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	19	—
Ouabain USP bots	gram.	3.00	4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns. 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.75	5.00
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.92	5.17

P

Papain, USP, African, bots	lb	3.50	4.00
Ceylon	lb	3.00	3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP cns., 25-oz. to 100-oz. lots	oz.	5.00	—
smaller lots	oz.	5.05	5.20
Sulfate cns.	oz	7.10	7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs	lb.	26	—
Spanish, bgs	lb.	.43½-	.45
Yugoslavian, bgs.	lb.	.37	—

Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol)
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine)
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2-nitro-
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloraniline)
aniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde)
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol)
Paracresol (see p-Cresol)
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).

Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 123-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy.	lb.	.0710-	—
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0815-	—
125°-127°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0815-	—
130°-132°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0815-	—
132°-134°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0815-	—
135°-137°F, ASTM, tanks, refy	lb.	.0815-	—

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.1075-	—
l.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.1275-	.1375
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.15½-	—
l.c.l., frt alld	lb.	.17	—
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l.	lb.	.183	—
1,000-lb lots	lb.	.193	—
smaller lots	lb.	.208	—
Paraldehyde, tecn., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15	—
tanks, works	lb.	.11½-	—

Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene)
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol)
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine)
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol)
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).

Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, bgs., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.50	.53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb	1.3395-	—
l.c.l., works	lb	1.51	—

Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).

Paris green, dealer, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.44	.47
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.45	.48
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb.	.25	—
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills	ton.	55.00	Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	2.05	2.06
tech., powd., bbls.	lb.	1.25	—
Imported, Danish, ex whse	lb.	1.28	—
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, bulk, 1,000,000 units.		.0475-	.0570
Procaine bulk 1,000,000 units.		.0475-	.0570
Sodium, bulk 1,000,000 units.		.0475-	.0695
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.22	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.23½-	.30
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.33	—

Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).

Pentane, indust., tanks, Tex. refy.	gal.	.13	—
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs.	lb.	.28½-	—
red, Gondar, spot, bgs.	lb.	No prices.	
Japanese, hontaka, bgs.	lb.	.34	—
birdseyes, bgs., new crop	lb.	No prices.	
Mombasa, bgs., shipt	lb.	.56	.57
Nigerian, bgs.	lb.	.42	—
Turkish, bgs.	lb.	.28	—
white, bgs.	lb.	.35	.36
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms	lb.	.70	.75
imp., bls.	lb.	.85	—
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.14½-	—
tanktruck, 1,000 gal., min. dlvd	lb.	.12	—
tanks dlvd.	lb.	.11½-	—
Peru balsam, dms.	lb.	1.35	—
Petrolatum, extra amber, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.08¼-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.04¼-	—
cream, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.07½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.09¾-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05¼-	—
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.07⅞-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10⅛-	—
tanks, refy.	lb.	.05⅝-	—
snow, dms., c.l., refy	lb.	.08⅜-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.10⅝-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.06⅛-	—
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy.	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.08¼-	—
tanks, refy	lb.	.04¼-	—

Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles.	gal.	.169	.204
East coast, N. J., N. Y.	gal.	.19	—
Group 3, benzol-type	gal.	.14125-	.14625
toluol-type	gal.	.13125-	.13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, Calif., ex tax, San Francisco	gal.	.164	—
East coast, N.J., N.Y.	gal.	.17	—
Group 3	gal.	.11875-	—
tankwagon, Boston	gal.	.19	—
Buffalo	gal.	.195	—
Chicago	gal.	.279	—
Cleveland	gal.	.22	—
Newark	gal.	.18	—
New York	gal.	.18	—
Philadelphia	gal.	.185	—
Pittsburgh	gal.	.18	—
Providence	gal.	.195	—

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Petroleum, mineral spirits, reg., odorless, tanks, rcfy. Watson, Cal. gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex. gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .2625- —
N. J., dlvd gal. .32 - —
N. Y., dlvd gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd. gal. .37 - —

Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —

High solvency (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).

VM&P, 225°-300°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .175 - —
San Francisco gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J. and N. Y gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .209 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .23 - —
Newark gal. .195 - —
New York gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —

Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F b.r. 43°C m.a.p., N. J gal. .26 - —
212°-284°F b.r. 19°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F., b.r., 48°C. m.p.a., Houston gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F b.r. 29°C. m.a.p., N. J gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F b.r. 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F. b.r. 31°C. m.a.p., N. J. gal. .29 - —
310°-314°F., b.r., 13.5°C., m.a.p., Texas City gal. .33 - —
310°-348° b.r., 17°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .35 - —
320°-360°F., b.r., 16°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F., 37°C., m.a.p., Houston gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F., b.r., 35°C., m.a.p., N. J gal. .27 - —
352°-413°F., b. ., 30°C., m.a.p. Houston gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F., b.r., 25°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J. gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C m.a.p., N. Y., N. J gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F b.r. 19.6°C m.a.p., N. Y. N. J gal. .33 - —

Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco gal. .173 - —
East Coast N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 gal. .12875- —

Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y. gal. .17 - —
Group 3 gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania western gal. .15 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19 - —
Chicago gal. .289 - —
Cleveland gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax gal. .194 - —
Newark gal. .18 - —
New York gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 - —

Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- .18¾
l.c.l. works lb. .17½- .19
tanks, works lb. .14½- .17
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —

o-Phenetidine, dms., f.l., frt. alld. E lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .93 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.03 - —
Phenobarbitol, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 3.25 - 3.75

Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 17¾- .18
l.c.l. same basis lb. .18¼- .19
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½- —
39°C or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms. c.l. same basis. lb. .19¼- .19½
l.c.l. same basis lb. .19¾- .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
USP, syn., dms. c.l., t.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —

Phenolphthalein USP or yellow, bbls. dms 2,000-lb lots. lb. 1.15 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.17 - 1.22
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 - —
Phenyl acetate dms. 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde soln., 50%, bots lb 2.40 2.70
100% bots lb. 4.00 4.65
dl-Phenylalanine dms. works lb 27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carnethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb fib drns., dlvd E lb. 3.60 - —
smaller dms. dlvd E lb. 4.00 - —
N-Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine dms. frt. alld. lb. 95 - —
o-Phenylenediamine, comi., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib dms., works lb 1.70 - 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, refd., tech., dms., works lb. 1.42 - —
Phenylethanolamine dms., c.l., works lb. .75½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .76 - —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.25 - 1.60
Phenylhydrazine base, CP bots lb 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride comi. kgs., works. lb 1.75 - —
purif., bots., works lb 5.17 - —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5 250-lb lots, dlvd E lb 1.80 - —
smaller lots, dlivd. E lb. 2.10 - —
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb 4.15 - 4.35
o-Phenylphenol, dms. l.c.l., works. lb. .42 - .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .41½- —
Phloroglucinol, comi., fib. dms., works lb 6.40 - —
C.P., bots., works lb 17.75 - —
tech., fib. drums., works lb 10.45 - —

Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton 48.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long-ton. 4.94 - 4.99
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.34 - 5.39
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.99 - —
75-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton 6.99 - —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.99 - —
The Florida prices (above) are based on fuel oil at $2.47 per bbl. and labor at $1.43. Recent oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus amorph. red dms., t.l., works lb. .48 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .49 - .50
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 - .20½
l.c.l., works, frt equald. lb. .21½- —
tanks works, frt equald. lb. .19 - —
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .39 - .40

Petroleum—Polyoxyethylene Sorbitan Monostearate

Phosphorus trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20½- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., frt. equald lb. .65 - —
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb lots or more lb. 5.00 - —
NF lb. 5.20 - —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 - .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 - .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°C. dms. c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l. works lb .33 - —
g-Picoline 98% dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 4.75 - 5.25
Nitrate, USP bots., vials oz. 4.65 - 4.75
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .72 - —
Mexican, bgs lb. .45 - —
Pink root, bls lb. 2.50 - —
Piperazine, crude, dms., c.l., works. lb. 3.15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 3.30 - —
Hexahydrate, French Codex, bots. kilo. 8.00 - 8.50
Piperidine dist., dms. frt. equald lb. 2.60 2.70
Piperonyl butoxide, dms. dlvd E lb. 4.50 5.05

Pitch, coaltar, bulk, aluminum, works ton. 40.00 -42.00
carbon and industrial, works, ton. 40.00 - —
core, works ton. 36.50 - —
fiber, works ton. 44.00 - —
Roofing, 140-155°F., Fed. Spec. RP-331, Type I, tanks, works ton. 39.00 - —
Cottonseed raw, dms. works lb. .03 .03¼
tanks, same basis lb. .02¼- —
Linseed, dms lb. .06 .06¼
Marine, dms lb. .04¼ .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb .05 .05¼
Tall, dms., c.l., works ton. 50.00 -70.00
tanks, works ton. 30.00 -40.00
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz. 105.00 107.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb 45 50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 15.60 -16.10
Poke root, bls lb. 19 .22
Polymyxin, bulk bots. dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms 20,000-lb lots, works lb .41 —
10,000-20,000-lb lots, works. lb. .43 —
smaller lots works lb .46 .48

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Polyoxythylene Sorbitan Tristearate—Quicksilver

Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works lb. 43 —
smaller lots, works lb. 46 .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .24 - —
Dutch, bgs lb. .28½- —
Iranian bgs lb .14½- .15
Polish, bgs lb. .28 - —
Turkish bgs lb No prices
Potash caustic reg. flake 88-92% dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 10.20 - —
liq. 45% basis dms. c.l., works 100 lbs 4.25 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 5.05 - —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs 3.70 —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs 8.70 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs 9.75 - —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb .31 .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran. dms lb .22 —
powd. dms lb .24 -
Bichromate, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .18 —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- .19¾
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls. 5,000 lbs., f.o.b. ship't lb. .40½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .40 - —
smaller lots lb. .41 - .43
imp., kgs lb. .32 - .35
Bromate, dms. 1,000 lbs or more lb .50 —
25-200-lb. lots lb .52 .62

Potassium bromide, USP, gran., bbls., kgs lb. .37 - .38
Carbonate, NF, gran. bbls. dms. lb. .20 —
powd., bbls. dms lb. 21 .22
tech. calcined, bbls. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 10.05 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 8.65 —
Chlorate, cryst. dms. c.l. works, lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½ .12½
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .36 - —
Chloride, agricultural (see Potassium muriate).
indust. 99.9% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 29.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 33.50 - —
99.3% KCl, bulk, c.l., works ton 27.00 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton 31.50 - —
USP, cryst., dms lb 21 .23
gran., dms lb .15 .17
powd., dms lb 24 26
Chromate, tech., bgs. lb .50 .50½
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .43 - —
powd., dms lb 40½ 41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb 45 —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots, works lb 455 —
smaller lots, works lb 465 —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).

Potassium ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .23 - —
smaller lots lb. .23½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - —
Fluoborate, fib dms., c.l., works lb .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 - .38
Gluconate, dms. lb 1.60 - —
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb 2.10 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic)
USP pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm lots lb. .28½ .33
Hypophosphite, NF, fib dms., ton lots or less lb 1.00 1.03
Iodide, dms lb 1.90 1.95
Metabisulfite, gran., dms. lb. .20 - .21
powd., dms lb. .25 - —
Muriate, standard and granular, 59-63% K_2O, bulk, c.l., works, base price unit-ton .36 - —
July forward unit-ton .38 - —
granular, 60-63% K_2O, bgs., c.l. works, base price ton 26.25 - —
July forward ton 27.45 - —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls. 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 14.40 —
smaller lots 100 lbs 14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs 11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls. 20-ton lots 100 lbs 10.75 —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 —
Potassium nitrate in bags 50c per 100 lbs. less in kegs $1 more
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .31
Pentaborate, gran. bgs., c.l., works, ton 191.50 —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton 198.00 —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 302.50 —
Powdered potassium pentaborate $10.25 per ton higher

Potassium perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .20
Permanganate, coml., kgs., works, lb. .24½ .27½
USP, dms., works lb. .27½- .29
Persulfate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .18 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 - —
Pyrophosphate, tetrabasic, dms., works lb. .15½- .16½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 17.00 -17.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 17.80 - —
soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100-lbs 6.55 6.95
tanks, works 100-lbs 5.45 —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 7.25 7.65
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.15 —
40.5° Be 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.45 —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more works 100 lbs. 7.20 7.60
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs. works lb. .09½ .10
tanks, works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
Potassium silicofluoride in drums 0.4c. per lb. higher
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E lb. .725 - .791
Sulfate, agricultural, 50% K_2O, bulk, works, base price, unit-ton .64 —
July forward unit-ton .67 —
NF VII, cryst., dms lb. .31 .33
gran., dms. lb .18½ —
powder, dms. lb. .16½ - 17
Sulfocyanate, NF, cryst., (see Potassium thiocyanate).
5-ton lots, works lb .14½ —
1-ton lot or less, works lb 14¾ —
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms lb. .84 .94
tech., works lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .14 —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO base price ton 13.45 - —
July forward ton 14.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l. lb. .42½- —
5,000-lb. lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .43½- .49
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib, dms, works lb .39 .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib, dms, c.l., works lb. .50 —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½ .55
Pregnenolone, bots. gram .45 —
Acetate, bots. gram .40 —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. 2.83 —
100-500-lb. lots lb. 2.95 3.15
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots gram .50 —
Acetate, bots gram .70 —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
N. Y. Harbor gal. .093 - —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼ —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 4.40
p-Hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propyl thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more kilo 55.00 —
smaller lots kilo 55.10 -55.30
Propy thiouracil prices in West 1c. higher dlvd. on same basis.
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10½- —
tanks, same basis lb .07 —
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ —
Methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .21 —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½ —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .18½ —
tanks dlvd. E lb .15½ —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .28 - .30
blonde, bgs. lb. 18 —
husks, bgs lb. 40 —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots lb. .03⅜ .04¼
smaller lots lb .03⅞ .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb .06½- —
fine, bgs. ton lots lb .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs. ton 58.00 - —
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb .25 .26
Pyrethrin, syn. (see Allethrin)
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls. works lb. .45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .65 - —
liq. 20:1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), 100:1 basis (10 grams pyrethrine per 100cc odorless base), dms., works gal. 41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20% dms. works lb. 10.00 —
purif., 20% dms. works lb 10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, dms., c.l., works and frt. equald gal 2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal 2.80 - —
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots gram .37½- —
Pyrites, Canadian, works long-ton 3.00 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrogallol, NF, dms lb 3.27 3.30
Pyroxylin scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works lb. .20 - —
black, dms., works lb. .12 - —
mixed mottled, dms. works lb. .13 —
shavings, amber, cs., works lb. No stocks,
mixed colors, dms., works lb. .11 —
white, china, ivory, dms., works lb. .16 - —
dense opaque, dms. works, lb. .12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works, lb. .14 - —
colors, dms., works lb. .16 - —
USP, bots lb 9.50 —

Q

Quassia chips lb. .17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls. works, lb. 08¼- .08½
solid, clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .12 23/64
ord. 63% tannin, bgs., c.l. same basis lb 11 21/32 —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb .40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb .19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).

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USP FINE CRYSTALS · USP POWDER · USP POWDER MINUS 100 MESH

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Calcium Gluconate, Theophylline,

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Iodides, Mercurials, Iron Salts.

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Quince seed, bgs ..... lb 2.00 Nom
Quinidine sulfate USP cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - .75
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz lots, oz. .37½ - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - .47½
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .29 - .35
Quinoline dms, c.l., frt. equald lb .50¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .51¼ - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb .88 - —
powd. frt. alld. 100% basis lb. .98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina root, powd., bbls., dms lb. 1.75 - —
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, bbls., lb 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb 1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls lb 3.60 - —
light shades, bbls lb 2.75 - —
maroon, bbls lb 3.60 - 3.90
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.30 - —
light shade, bbls. same basis. lb. 4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.05 - —
Red, cadmium, CP, orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.95 - —
orange red, bbls. same basis. lb. 1.81 - —
Selenide lithopone, maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.77 - —
dark, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.90 - —
red shade, dark, bbls., same basis lb. 3.44 - —
light, bbls., same basis. lb. 2.24 - 2.32
medium, bbls., same basis lb. 2.99 - —
medium light, bbls., same basis lb. 2.49 - —
Mercury lithopone, dark shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.40 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.95 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.25 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.10 - —
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¾ - —
Iron oxide, nat., 75-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem Pa., Copley, O., Easton, Pa., bgs., c.l., works lb. .0675 - —
Red, lake C toner, alizarine, bbls., works lb. 1.13 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls. works. lb. 1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., c.l., works lb. 3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb 4.24 - —
Mercury oxide, tech., c.l., works, lb. 5.77 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works... lb. .02½ - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .02¾ - —
Naphthol, ITR, bbls., works... lb. 5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .07¾ - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .08 - —
Para toner, bbls..... lb. 1.10 - —
chlorinated, kgs..... lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 5.35 - 5.60
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 6.40 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex-dock, lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., ex dock ..... lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½ - —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.62 - 1.65
light shades, kgs. works lb 1.62 - 1.65
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .62 - —
Tuscan, bbls. frt. equald ... .62 - .32
Venetian, jobbing, bgs., works lb. .0475 - —
20%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0525 - —
25%, bgs., works..... lb. .0575 - —
30%, bgs., works..... lb. .06 - —
35%, bgs., works ..... lb. .0625 - —
40%, bgs., works..... lb. .0675 - —
Watchung-type, bbls..... lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red)
Red saunders, NF, powd. bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots ..... gram. 3.75 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .77½ - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .78½ - —
USP, dms., works ..... lb 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works ..... lb 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms..... lb 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs ..... lb 15 - 16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans..... lb. 32.00 - 36.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - —
powd., bbls ..... lb. .30 - —
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 65.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, bots., 100-kilo lots or more kilo. 125.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium sodium tartrate).
Roofing pitch (see Pitch, coaltar, roofing)
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
resin, 25-45% fib dms., works, unit-lb. .12 - —
Rottenstone, bgs. 5-ton lots ex-whse lb. .03¾ - —
ton lots, same basis ..... lb. .04¼ - —
Rutin, NF, fib. dms., 25-kilo lots. kilo. 17.50 - 18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots ..... kilo. 17.50 - 20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots ..... kilo. 18.90 - 20.00
Ryania, 100% powd. bgs., c.l., works lb .22 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls..... lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls. lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin USP cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Calcium, fib dms 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 2.50 - —
Saffron, Spanish, USP tins ..... lb 45.00 - —
Safrol, dms ..... lb. .90 - 1.05
Sage, Cretan, bgs..... lb .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. ..... lb. .44 - —
Italian ..... lb. .26 Nom.
Sago flour, raw, bgs ..... lb. .07 .07¼
refd., bgs ..... lb. .08½ - .09
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salicylamide, 100-lb. dms ..... lb. 1.25 - —
Salol, NF, grnn., bbls., kgs lb. 1.15 - —
Powdered salol, 25c higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.03½ - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 1.27½ - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis ton 28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate)
Sandalwood, East Indies chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms lb .75 - .76
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld. 100% basis lb .95 - —
powd. bgs., frt. alld. 100% basis. lb .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP bots oz. 13.50 - 16.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .30½ - —
smaller lots lb .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., 99½%, dms., dlvd. lb. 13.50 - 15.50
Senega root, bls ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Senna leaves, Alex. whole and half, bls lb. .19 - —
siftings ..... lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. ..... lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. ..... lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs..... lb. .15 - —
pods, bls. ..... lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria, root, bls..... lb. 5.50 - —
Sesame seed, Egyptian, hulled, bgs. lb. .21½ - —
nat., bgs. ..... lb. .17 - —
Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs. lb. .25 - —
nat., bgs ..... lb. .16½ - —
Salvadorian, natural, bgs.. lb. .18½ - —
Indian, natural, bgs. ..... lb. N.P.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 2,500-lb. lots lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb lots ..... lb. .58 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb lots..... lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots ..... lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots..... lb. .68 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots lb. .48 - —
No. 2, bgs., 10-bg. lots ..... lb. .45 - —
Superfine, bgs., 10-bg. lots.... lb. .43 - —
Shellac in 1 to 10-bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works, exwnse ton 45.00 - 55.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..... ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works..... ton 25.00 - 30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 15.00 - —
l.c.l., works ... ton 20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .22 - .30¼
tanks, works ..... lb. .17 - —
Silver bullion, ingots, cs....Troy oz. .91⅜ - —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .87 - —
1,000-oz. lots..... oz. .87⅜ - —
500-oz. lots ..... oz. .87½ - —
100-oz. lots..... oz. .87¾ - —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots oz. .62¼ - —
1,000-oz. lots..... oz. .63¾ - —
500-oz. lots..... oz. .64 - —
250-oz. lots..... oz. .64½ - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls..... lb. .38 - .40
crushed, bls., bbls..... lb. .45 - —
powd., bbls. ..... lb. .45 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.77
bulk, c.l., works ... 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.95 - 4.72
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.55 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, 76% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
liq., 50%, sellers tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rayon type, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.00

Cowles Chemical Company
7018 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland 3, Ohio

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Cowles CHEMICAL COMPANY
CLEVELAND 3, OHIO

Soda, caustic, 73%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	3.00	—
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs.	3.00	3.10
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.30	—
l.c.l., stock points	100 lbs.	5.50	—
Sal. conc., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.50	—
smaller lots, works	100 lbs.	2.80	—
Sodium acetate, anhyd. ogs., c.l., works	lb.	.13	—
dms., c.l., works	lb.	.13¼	—
NF, 60% gran., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.15½	—
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms., ton lots, works	lb.	.87	1.30
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more	lb.	2.25	—
smaller lots	lb.	2.35	2.45
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 100 lbs. or more, frt. adjusted	lb	2.70	—
Antimoniate, bbls. c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.28	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.29½	—
Arsenate, 45% arsenic pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12½	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13¾	.14½
Arsenite, 90%, pink powder, 75% arsenious oxide, dms., works	lb.	.12¼	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13	.14½
soln. dms. works	gal	.59	.67
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots.	kilo.	12.00	—
10-kilo lots	kilo.	12.35	—
5-kilo lots	kilo.	12.75	—
1-kilo lots	kilo.	13.00	—
bots., 500-gram lots	kilo.	13.50	—
Benzoate, tech. bbls., dms., lots or more	lb.	.39	—
USP bbls. dms. 100-lb. lots, or more	lb.	.46	—
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.95	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.85	—
powd., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.55	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.45	—
Bichromide, gran., bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.13	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13½	.14¾
Bifluoride bbls. c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.19½	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1990	—
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works	100 lbs.	2.00	—
dms., c.l. frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.00	3.60
l.c.l. frt. equald	100 lbs.	3.50	4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	5.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.40	—
soln. 35° bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	1.55	—
l.c.l. works	100 lbs.	2.05	—
Borate (see Borax).			
Bromide, USP, bbls., works	lb.	.38	—
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).			
Carbonate, cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).			
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	3.10	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	3.50	—
Chlorate cryst. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.09	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09½	.10½
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).			
USP, bgs.	lb.	.05	.12
Chlorite tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.58	—
20-ton lots or more, works	lb.	.66	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.70	.73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27	—
t.c.l. works	lb.	.28	—
Chromate, anhyd., fiber dms., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.14¾	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¼	.16½
tetrahydrate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works	lb.	.1015	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.1065	.1190
Citrate, anhyd., dms	lb.	.62	—
NF VIII, gran., dms	lb.	.26½	.27¼
USP, XIV gran., dms	lb.	.29½	.30½
Sodium citrate USP, powd. higher	prices		½c
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.85	1.10
smaller lots, works	lb.	1.00	1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l., or 20,000-lb lots	lb.	.178	—
over 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.188	—
100-lb. to 1,000-lb lots	lb.	.198	—
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher			
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works	lb.	.15	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15¾	—
anhyd., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.18	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.18¾	—
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots	lb.	.13½	—
smaller lots.	lb.	.14	—
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.1390	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.1430	—
Formate bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.65	—
Gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms	lb.	5.50	—
Gluconate, refd. dms.	lb.	.80	.83
tech, dms	lb.	.35	—
Glutamate, mono., dms., c.l.	lb.	1.20	—
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	1.80	3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate)			
Hydrosulfite dms, c.l. frt. alld.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., frt alld.	lb.	.24½	—
Hydroxide, NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots	lb.	.18¼	.23
technical (see Soda, Caustic).			
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less	lb.	.93	.98
Hyposulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.25	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.65	—
Hexahydrate, pea cryst., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.55	—
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	7.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.05	—
Pentahydrate, tech., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.15	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.55	—
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.	lb.	2.55	2.62
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works	lb.	.21½	—
60% cbys., dms., works	lb.	.26½	—
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works	lb.	.16½	—
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.22	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.18½	—
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).			
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	85.00	—
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	137.50	—
smaller lots, ex whse.	ton.	142.50	—
Tetrahydrate, dms., c.l., works.	ton.	204.00	—
ton lots, ex whse	ton.	242.50	—
smaller lots, ex whse.	ton.	247.50	—
Metallic bricks, 14,000-lb. lots or more, works	lb.	.19½	—
fused, 14,000-lb. lots, works.	lb.	.19	—
tanks works	lb.	.16	—
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld	lb.	.62	—
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.70	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.15	8.10
dms., c.l.	100 lbs.	6.20	—
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	6.65	8.55
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	4.45	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.85	6.75
dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.95	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	7.25
Molybdate, anhyd., dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.92	.96
cryst., dms., works, frt. alld	lb.	.73	.74
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate monohydrated).			
Naphthionate, bbls	lb.	70	—
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works	ton.	47.00	—
bulk, c.l., works	ton.	49.50	—
imp. 100-lb. bgs., c.l. Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse	ton.	49.50	—
bulk, c.l., same basis	ton.	46.00	—
Nitrit., USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.50	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.50	—
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.70	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.05	7.65
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works,	100 lbs.	5.65	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.60	7.90
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works	100 lbs.	10.85	—
Para-aminobenzoate (see Sodium p-Aminobenzoate).			
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Amino salicylate).			
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.27½	.34
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	—
l.c.l., same oasis	lb.	.27½	.34
Sodium pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.26½	.33
Sodium pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs., min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over car-lot prices.			
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.19	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss	lb.	.20	—
l.c.l. same basis	lb.	.20½	.21
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms	lb.	.44	.45
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.65	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.05	—
USP dried powd. bgs., dms., works	lb.	.19	.20½
monobasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.70	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	9.10	9.70
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.20	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.60	8.20
Phosphate, tribasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	8.00	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	9.05	9.65
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.40	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	4.80	5.40
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.			
Sodium prussate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide).			
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lb.	10.85	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	11.60	11.85
ferric, dms., c.l., t.l., works.	lb	.36	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	.39
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.52½	—
l.c.l., frt. equald	100 lbs.	7.92½	8.52½
Salicylate, USP, dms	lb.	.74	.76
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.35	—
l.c.l., dlvd, zone 1	100 lbs.	4.10	4.35
zone 2	100 lbs.	4.35	4.60
zone 3	100 lbs.	4.75	4.90
zone 4	100 lbs.	5.35	5.60

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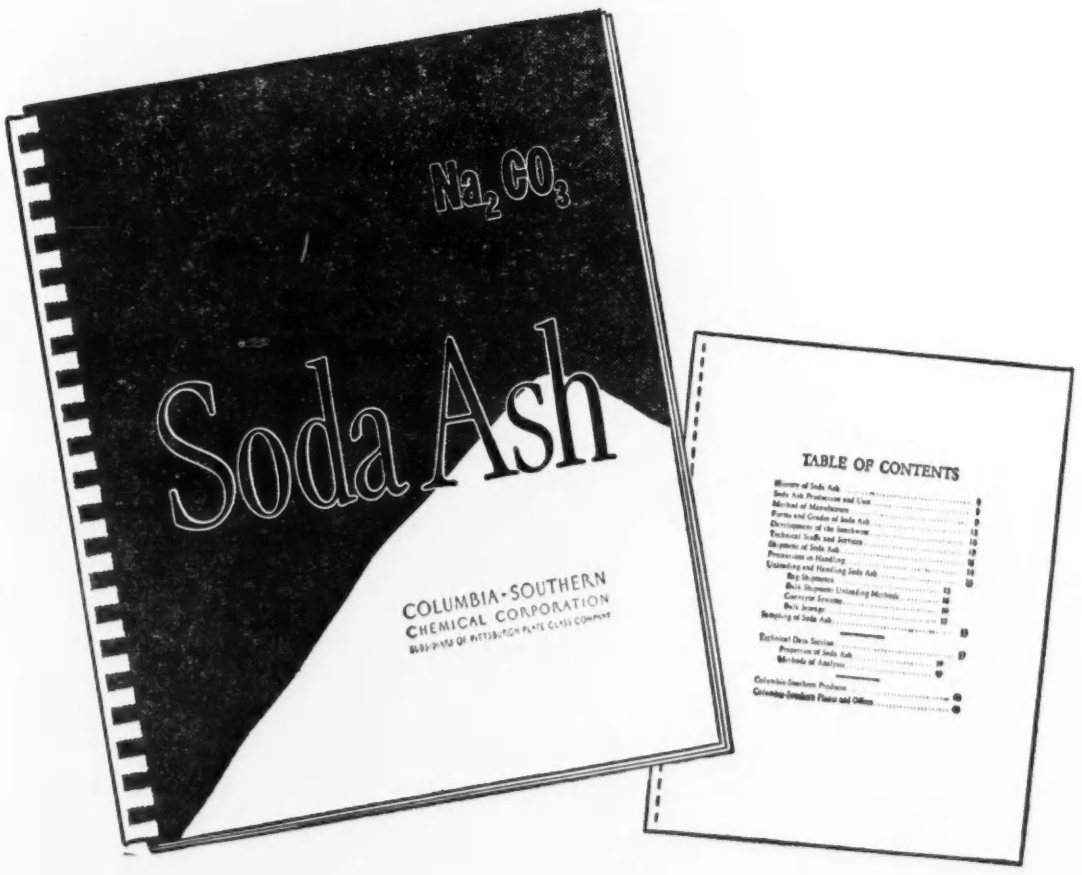

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Sodium Sesquisilicate—Sulfur Monochloride

Sodium sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.85 - —
Silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.30
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 2.95
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.30
tanks, works 100 lbs 2.10 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 62.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .075 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .079 - —
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 0.4c per lb. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb. .620 - .674
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd. E ton 52.00 - —
detergent, rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½- .18

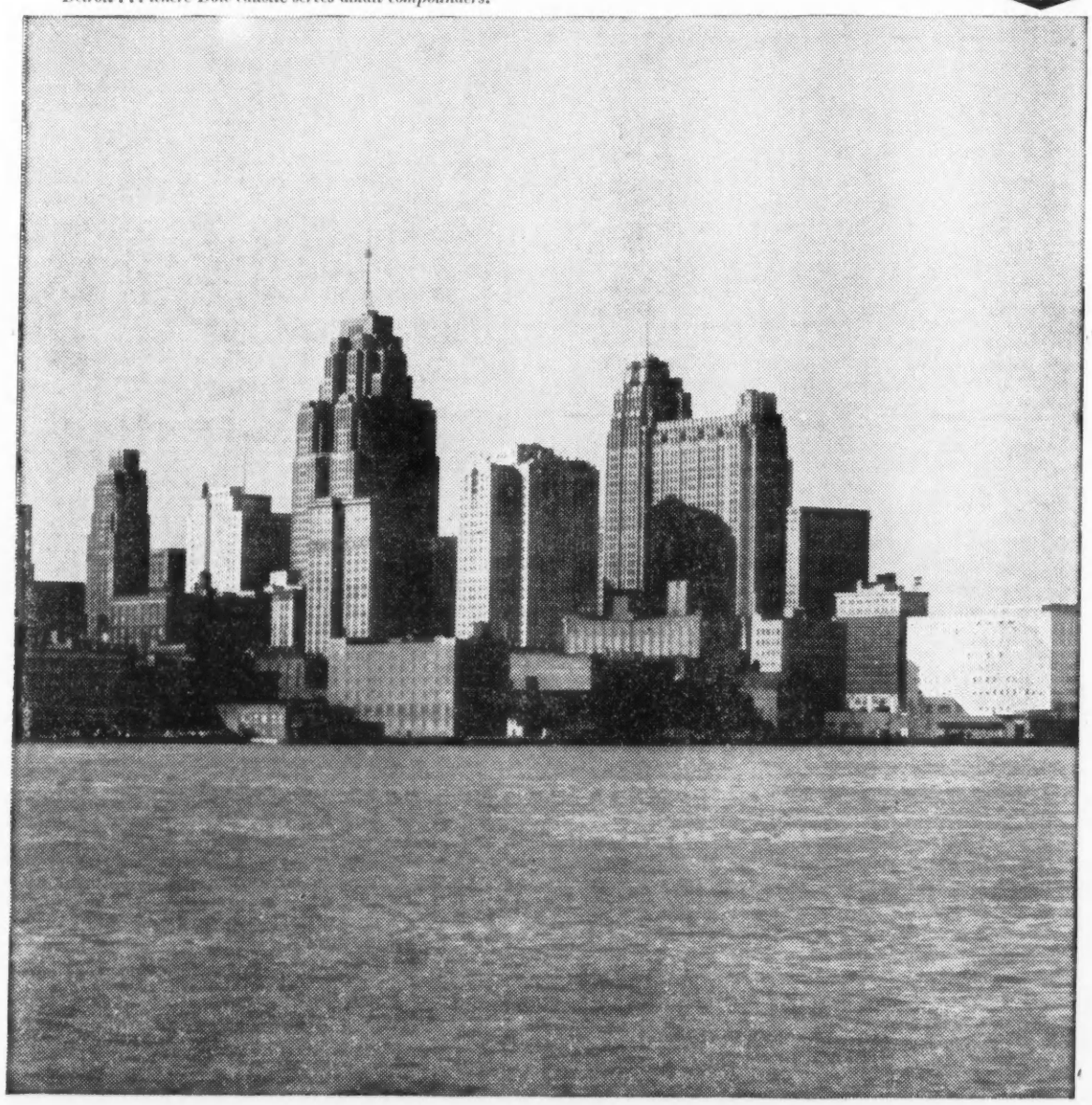
Sodium sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07¾- —
liq., 40-44% tanks, works, 100% basis ton 120.00 - —
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
fused, bbls., c.l., works E., frt. equald. lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06 - —
Sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., dms., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .337 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .13½- —
tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, etns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾- —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —

Sodium trichloroacetate, 50-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.87½- —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.27½- 8.87½
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 2.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar high flash, tanks, frt. equald gal. .31 - .32
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40

Sorbitol, cryst., resin grade, pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .25 - .26
powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼- —
tanks, works lb. .23¼- —
reg. 70% aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44% bulk, Decatur ton 48.00 - —
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .066 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .80 - .90
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
Spruce extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Squill, white, bls lb. .16 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .17 - .20
St. John's bread edible, bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .837 - .847
Oxide, dms, dlvd. E lb. 1.16½- 1.17½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .976 - 1.244
hydrous, cryst., dms., works, lb. .85 - .86
Sulfate, dms., works lb. 1.028 - 1.368
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 7.27 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.42 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.39 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.44 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 15c. per 100 lbs. higher
Potato, dom, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
ex whse, N. Y. lb. .08¼- .09¼
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½- .16
Wheat, bgs. lb. .08½- .09
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine).
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur.
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram .07 - .075
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .80 - 1.05
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, pars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.50 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.78 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton 56.70 - 66.15
Strophanthin, K., bots oz. 25.00 - 25.50
G. (see Ouabain, USP).
Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms. c.l. frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0885- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Sugar (see Sucrose).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
USP, same basis lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
USP, same basis lb. 5.20 - 5.40
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 10.60 - 11.10
powd., dms lb. 10.25 - 10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb. 11.25 - 11.75
microcrystals, dms. lb. 11.60 - 12.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb. 10.65 - 11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 - 11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots, tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long-ton 26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton 28.00 - —
domestic and Canada, f.o.b. vessel Gulf port long-ton 28.00 - —
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
salt block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.70 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
bbls, mines 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Sulfur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾- —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, 150-lb. cyls., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .04 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¾- —

Detroit . . . where Dow caustic serves alkali compounders.

DOW



wherever you're producing

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Dow is the one producer, you know, supplying caustic soda to industry everywhere. Wherever you produce, you're sure of getting rapid, dependable service from Dow. Dow also offers technical service to its customers. Trained men from this department are on call to help you get best results from the caustic used in your operation.

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you can depend on DOW CHEMICALS DOW

Sumac leaves, 28% tannin, bgs., ex-dock ton 130.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton 130.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a pulv., bulk, c.l., Baltimore unit-ton .88 .91
Carteret, N. J unit-ton .88 .91
triple 48% or more a.p.a. pulv., bulk c.l. East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton .98 —

T

2,4,5-T dms. c.l. works frt. equald lb 1.18 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb 1.25 - —
Isopropyl ester dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb 1.24 —
l.c.l., works lb 1.29 —
Talc, dom. ord. Calif. grd. bgs. c.l., works ton 33.00 - 39.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs. c.l., works ton 19.40 - —
l.c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs. c.l., works ton 28.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 31.00 - 36.00
99.5% 325 mesh bgs. c.l. works ton 31.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs works ton 38.00 - —
Imp. Canadian grd. bgs., c.l. mines ton 20.00 - 35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb .13¾- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb .07¾- —
fancy, bleachable tanks, dlvd., lb .08 - —
guaranteed, dms., f.a.s. lb .09¾- .09¾
No. 1, tanks, dlvd lb .06¾- —
special, tanks, dlvd lb .07¾- —
sulfonated, 25% bbls., l.c.l. lb .08¾ .09
50% bbls., l.c.l. lb .09¾ .10¼
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton 5.00 - —
Chicago, bulk unit-ton 5.00 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, bgs., ex whse lb .10½- .11
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal .46 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal .73½- .74½
tanks, same basis gal .62½- —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartarate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb .23½- —
l.c.l. works lb .25½- —
tanks, works lb .22 —
Hydrate, NF, crvst., powd., 6lb. dms lb .67½- .74
Terpinol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd E lb .23¾- —
extra, dms lb .41 - .60
prime, dms lb .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns. dms. lb .60 - .75
prime, dms lb .55 - .70
Propionate, dms lb 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone USP 100-gm. lots, bots gram .70 - —
Propionate USP 100-gm. lots, bots gram .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms. works lb .14½- —
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP 55 gal. dms. works lb .20½- .21¼
smaller dms. works lb .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .61½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .62½- —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb .75 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .49 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb .50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb .47 - —
Tetrahydrofuran, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb .36½- —
l.c.l. or t.l.l., works lb .37 —
tanks, works lb .35 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate 99% bots. dlvd lb 8.00 -13.00
Theobromine, NF, fib. dms. lb 4.00 - —
And sodium acetate USP, 6lb. dms lb 4.00 - —
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms lb 3.30 - —
Theophylline, anyhd or USP, 100-lb. dms lb 3.65 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP regular fib. dms kilo 60.00 - —
ampule grade, fib. dms kilo 62.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP fib. dms kilo 62.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms. ton lots lb .72 - —
less tons lots lb .74 - —
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., bgs., t.l., frt. alld. lb .33 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb .35 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more. works lb 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots. 1-kilo lots. kilo 450.00 500.00
Thymol, fib. dms lb 2.50 2.75
Iodide, NF, dms lb 7.50 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, hydrous).
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Metal (Straits) lb 1.09½- —
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride anhyd., (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .25½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .22½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb .23½- —
metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla ton 120.00 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y., c.l., ton 137.50 - —
5-ton lots ton 142.50 - —
ton lots ton 147.50 - —
rutile nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E lb .26½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb .27½- —
Milled titanium dioxide, $7.50 per ton higher.
Hydride, cns., works lb 7.95 - 9.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, reg., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb .09¾- —
high-tinting, dms., c.l. lb .09 - —
l.c.l. lb .09½- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb .40¾- —
l.c.l., works lb .43¾- —
tanks, works lb .39¾- —

dl-a-Tocopherol, bots. kilo 134.20 - —
Acetate kilo 122.00 - —
dry kilo 31.00 - —
Acid succinate kilo 165.00 - —
o-Tolidine, base, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.35 - —
dry, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.40 - —
Hydrochloride, paste, kgs., 100% basis lb 1.35 - —
Tolu balsam, cns lb 4.85 - —
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, powd., dms., works lb .70 - —
m-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb .79 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .80 - —
tanks same basis lb .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms. c.l., works, frt. alld lb .23 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld lb .64 - —
solid, dms. frt. alld lb .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. gal .32 - —
Birmingham, dist. gal .32 - —
Chicago, dist. gal .32 - —
Cleveland, dist. gal .32 - —
Geneva, Utah gal .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal .32 - —
Lone Star, Tex. gal .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. gal .32 - —
Philadelphia, dist. gal .32 - —
Pittsburgh, dist. gal .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal .32 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal .32 - —

Toluol, petroleum, indust., 2°, tanks, works:—Albany, N. Y. gal .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal .35 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal .35 - —
Houston, Tex. gal .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal .34 - —
Providence, R. I. gal .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal .34 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib. dms., c.l. frt. alld lb .97 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb 1.00 - —
powd., fib. dms. same basis lb 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. No prices.
Brazilian, Surinam, cs. lb 1.35 - —
Totaquine 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb .21 - —
l.c.l., t.l.l., works lb .27 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., dlvd. E, of Rockies lb .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ref., dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Denver lb .42½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb .43½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb .52½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .53½- —
tanks, same basis lb .50 - —

Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb .65 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E lb .14½- —
l.c.l. frt. alld. E lb .15½- —
tanks frt. alld. E lb .13 —
Trichlorobenzene prices in the West 1½c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms. c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald lb .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb .14½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald lb .11¼- —
1,1,1-Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb .14¼- .16¼
tanks, works lb .11½- .12¼
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ref. chys. works frt. adjusted lb 1.40 1.45
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .37 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb .38 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .34½- —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb .36½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb .37½- —
tanks, dlvd lb .34½- —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb .22 —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, dlvd E lb .49 - —
tanks, same basis lb .46½- —

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research and quality control
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Methylamines

MONOMETHYLAMINE
DIMETHYLAMINE
TRIMETHYLAMINE

both aqueous & anhydrous

In Tank Cars . . . Drums . . . Cylinders
from the GRASSELLI CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO. (INC.), WILMINGTON 98, DEL.

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Cleveland 14, Ohio ....1321 National City Bank Bldg.
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Houston 25, Texas .....1100 E. Holcombe Blvd.
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Du Pont amines meet the highest requirements set by industry.

Low molecular weight—plus low cost—makes them ideal for a variety of organic reactions in the preparation of dyes, rubber chemicals, pharmaceuticals, fungicides, herbicides, and other products.

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REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
. . . THROUGH CHEMISTRY

Triethyl Citrate—Wormseed

Triethyl citrate, refd., tech., non-ret dms. c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver lb. .45¾ - —
l.c.l. frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .46¾ —
tanks frt. alld E. of Denver. lb. .43¾ - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., dlvd .... .40½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .41½ - —
tanks same basis ..... lb .38 - —
Triethylene glycol dms. c.l. dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
tanks, same baris ..... lb. .18½ - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E. ..... lb. .52½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E. ..... lb. .49 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms. c.l., dlvd E lb. .23¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd E. ..... lb .24¼ - —
tanks dlvd E ..... lb .20¾ - —
Trimethylamine 25-40% soln. dms., c.l., works, frt equald., 100% basis lb 42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt equald, 100% basis lb .42½ - —
tanks works frt. equald, 100% basis lb .33 - —
Trioxane, pure dms., c.l. t.l. dlvd. E lb .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .51½ - —
Tripentaerythritol bgs., l.c.l., works. lb .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate bbls. c.l., frt. equald lb .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald..... lb. .41 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld E lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .21½ - —
Tripopylene glycol prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots ..... gram. 75 - .85
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works. kilo 165.00 —
Tungsten metal powd. 2-5 microns. dms., works lb. 4.20 - —
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores)

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root)
True (see Aletris root)
Urea, 46% N. indust., bgs., c.l., t.l. dlvd E ton 120.00 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E. ex whse ton 140.00 - —
45% N agricultural, bgs., c.l., (30 tons) dlvd. E ton 105.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W Va ton 126.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton 124.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis. ton 153.00 - —
Urethane USP dms ..... lb 1.45 - —
Uva-ursi leaves, bls ..... lb 12 .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs..... lb. .35 - —
Indian, bgs. ..... lb. .27 - —
dl-Valine, dms., works ..... lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock..ton. 86.00 - —
cups, 28-30% tannin bgs., ex dock...ton. 64.00 - —
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., exdock, duty extra lb. .09¾ - —
Vanadium pentoxide tech., dms., works lb 1.28 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..... lb. 8.50 - —
Mexican, cuts, tins..... lb. 8.00 - —
whole, tins..... lb. 8.75 - —
Tahiti, cs ..... lb 7.00 —
Vanillin ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots lb 6.50 6.75
smaller lots lb 6.90 7.25
ex lignin, dms., 100-lb lots... lb 2.75 —
smaller lots lb 2.80 2.85
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. ..... lb. .20 - —
tankcars, dlvd E lb. .16½ - —
tanktrucks less than 4,000 gal., dlvd E lb. .17½ - —
n-Butyl ether, tech. dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, works lb 11 .12
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals..... bot. 1.12 - —
75 c.c. ..... bot. 1.56 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works..... lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .28 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .25 —
Vinyl isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Methyl ether, cyls., works..... lb. .23 - —
tanks works ..... lb. .20 —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period full refund is made.

Propionate monomer, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - —
l.c.l. same basis..... lb. .50 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .47 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
2-Vinylpyridine 10 dms to tanks, works lb. 1.36 - —
1 to 9 dms., works ..... lb. 1.50 - —
tanks works ..... lb. 1.33 - —
Vinyltoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .19½ - —
tanks, frt alld ..... lb. .16 - —
Viosterol in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units..1,000,000 units. .02 - .04¾
in alcohol, lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - .05¼
Vitamin A acetate, syn. crystalline beads 500,000 A units per gram gram .07¼ - —
dry 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 67.50 - —
325,000 units per gram same basis kilo. 43.88 - —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 33.75 —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies

liq. in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
Palmitate liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
in oil 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .10 - —
B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin)
B_{12} complex natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast)
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram. 245.00 - —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 165.00 - —
C (see Acid ascorbic)
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver Calciferol, and Viosterol)
D_2 dry 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 - —
less than kilo lots ..... kilo. 45.00 - —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ)
G (see Riboflavin)
H (see Biotin)
K Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots ..... gram. 4.50 —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner)
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha)

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls. ..... lb. 2.25 - —
Warfarin 0.5% dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb 1.95 - —
25-49-lb lots, N. Y. or Chicago, lb. 2.05 - —
5-24-lb. lots, cns., N. Y. or Chicago lb 2.15 —
Wattle bark, fair average, African bales, ex dock ton. 95.00 - 96.00
merchantable bales, ex dock ton. 91.00 - 92.00
extract, liq., 55% tannin, bbls. lb. .08¼ .08¾
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09⅞ - —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock duty extra lb. .10 - —
Wax, amorph (see Wax, micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs ..... lb. .45 - .47
Bees, crude, African, bgs..... lb. .71 - .72
Brazilian, bgs ..... lb. .71 - .72
Central American, bgs... lb. .68 Nom.
Chilean, bgs ..... lb. .71 - .72
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks, 100-lb. ctns lb. .80 - .82
slabs, 100-lb. ctns lb. .79 - .81
yellow, bricks, 100-lbs. ctns. lb. .71 - .73
slabs,, 100-lb. ctns.... lb. .70 - .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs..... lb. .70 Nom.
refd., bgs ..... lb. .73 Nom.

Powdered candelilla: 20 to 100 mesh, 7c higher.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. .68 - .69
North country No. 2, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .75
refd. pure, bgs. ton lots lb. .84 - .85
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .71 - .72
refd. pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .78 - .80
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .70 - .72
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .73
refd. pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .81 - .82
yellow No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. 1.42 - 1.44
Parnahyba bgs. ton lots lb. 1.4. 1.46

Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla

Japan, cs ..... lb. .49 - .50
Microcrystalline, coating grades, tankcars, works lb. .10 - .11
laminating grades, tankcars, works lb. .11 - .12
Montan, dom., refd., bgs ... lb. .29 - .30
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs..lb. .30 Nom.
German, bgs..... lb. .35 Nom.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs..... lb. .89 - .91
tech., bgs ..... lb. .85 Nom.
Paraffin (see P)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs..... lb. .30 - .33
cakes cs ..... lb. .31 - .34
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, 80 lbs ctns., works lb. .65 - .75
spot lb. .67¼ - .72¼
White lead (see Lead White).
White pine bark, rossed bls lb. .18 - .19
White precipitate, USP powd. dms., lb. 6.55 - —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate)
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .20 - —
rossed, bls..... lb. .21 - —
Witch hazel, bark, bls..... lb. .16 - .17
leaves, bls..... lb. .27 - —
Wollastonite fine, bgs., c.l., works ton. 39.50 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ..... ton 56.00 - —
medium, bgs., c.l., works... ton 27.00 - —
l.c.l. ex whse ..... ton 44.00 - —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin)
Wormseed, American bgs. ..... lb .20 - .25
Levant, bgs. ..... lb. 4.25 - 4.50
45°-47°C., dms., c.l. same basis,

For a versatile, multipurpose intermediate

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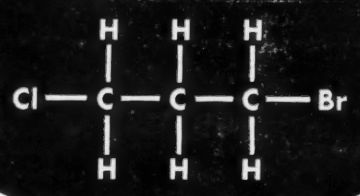

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Chloropropyl quaternary ammonium bromide
Chloropropyl dialkyl amines

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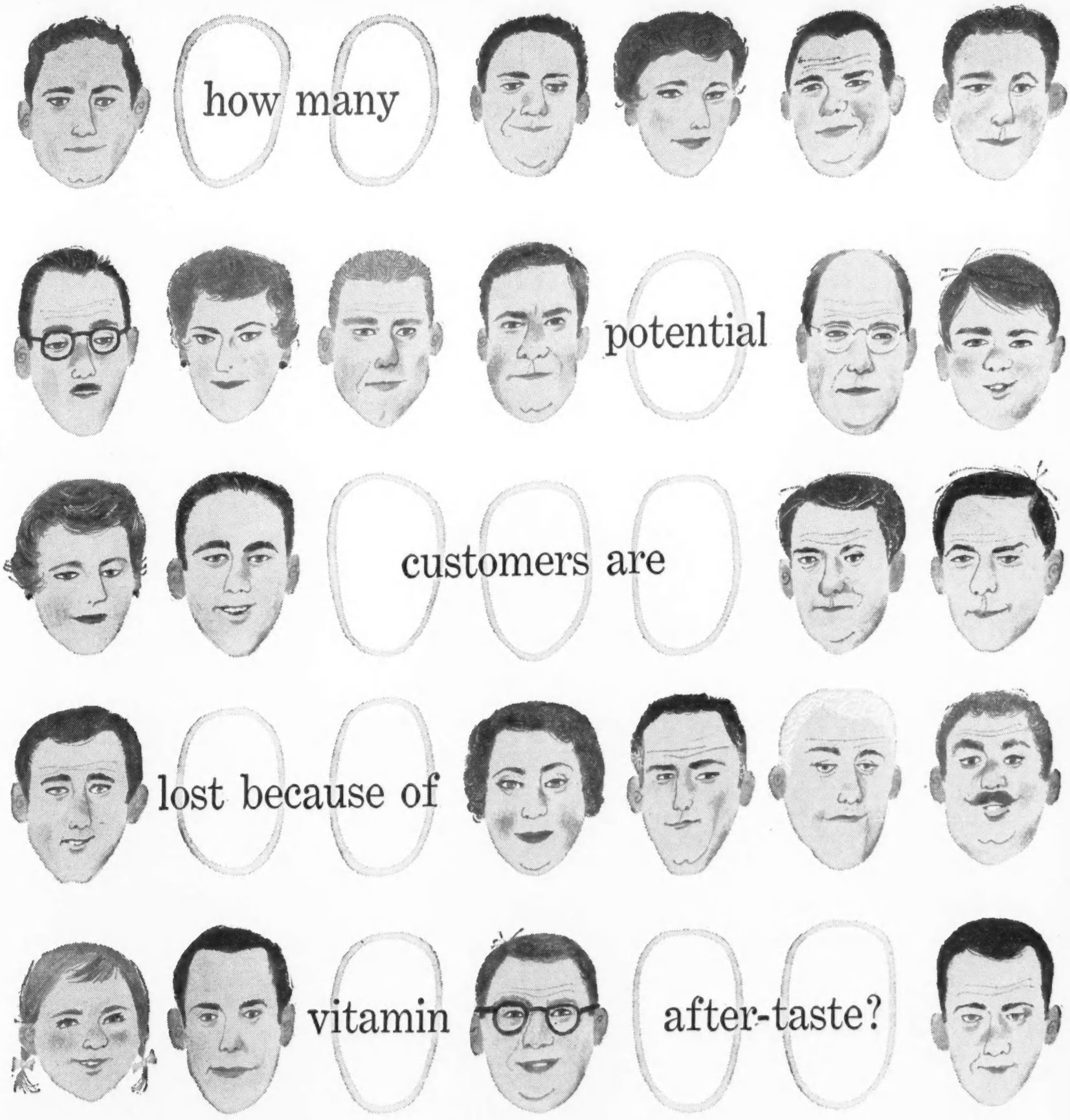

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Atlanta, Ga.; Dallas, Texas

X

Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol cryst, 58° 60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —
56°-58°C., dms. l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 - —
lb. .212 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .215 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 - —
fraction, b.r., 7°-9°C., dry above 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .96 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 - —
dry at or below 227°C., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.11 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.14 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.00 - —
Xylidines, mixed, o-m-p, dms., c.l. or t.l., works lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works:—
Bethlehem Pa gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .34½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 - —
Lackawanna N Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 - —
Xylol, coaltar, indust. tanks works:—
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia dist gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .32 - —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind gal .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .32½ - —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 - —
Providence, R I gal .35 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal .35 - —

Y

Yara, yara, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —
200 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 - —
300 int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
debittered, USP, Saccharomyces, dlvd lb. .27 - —
Torula, USP, dlvd. lb. .18 - —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —
Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidine, AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.10 - —
AAOT bbls., dlvd lb. 2.85 - —
Lightfast, bbls., dlvd lb. 3.15 - —
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld E. of Rockies lb. 2.85 - —
Selenide lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.05 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island lb. .33 - .33½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½ higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha St. Joseph 1.6c higher; dlvd Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, 10 g. bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome lb. 2.25 - —
G pigment bbls lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Peruvian type bgs., l.c.l lb. .0205 - .0345
pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾ - —
Yellow, mercury, oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd lb. .27 - .27½
basic, bbls., dlvd lb. .31 - .32½
Yerba santa leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 3.75 - 4.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate NF VIII dms lb. .53 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .29½ - .29¾
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd E lb. .192 - —
l.c.l. dlvd E lb. .202 - —
Chloride, NF gran., dms lb. .42 - —
precip., powd., dms lb. .26 - —
soln. 50% dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.40 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.15 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.20 - —
gran 6b dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.95 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc)
Cyanide kgs. 1,000-lb. lots or more works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots works lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
Fluoride bbls., works lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l. frt alld. lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis lb. .13½ - —
New York lb. .14 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. Alld lb. .24½ - —
10% Zn dms. frt alld lb. .30 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .20 - —
Oxide pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .15½ - —
leaded, 35%, bgs., c.l., mills, frt. alld lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .16½ - —
50% bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15⅞ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16⅞ - —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ - —
red seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
white seal, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ - —
USP, ctns., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms lb. .42 - .49
Resinate precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .12½ - .14
Stearate tech. USP ctns., c.l lb. .39 - —
l.c.l. lb. .40 - .44
Sulfate, powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn. bgs., c.l. dlvd E 100 lbs. 8.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E 100 lbs. 9.75 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c higher
USP, gran dms lb. .26 - —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .2530 - —
Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 10.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .26 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03⅛ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .03⅜ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04 - —
smaller lots works lb. .06⅛ - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04⅛ - —
5 tons to c.l., works lb. .04⅜ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works, lb. .04⅝ - —
500-1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .07½ - —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% com., ZrO., c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works lb. 23 - —
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide 92½-99%, white grd., bbls, or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .44½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½ - —
smaller lots, works, lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .59½ - —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½ - —
smaller lots, works, lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works lb. .35½ - —

PROTECTION is our business, too

Just as today's tireless doctors, nurses and medical researchers work to protect you and your family from sickness and disease—J&L Steel Containers protect your products by providing dependable packaging that assures safety in transportation and storage. Precise fabrication provides accuracy in all fittings and closures.

J&L drums and pails are chemically cleaned and dried by the JaLizing process. This assures a clean and dry, rust-inhibiting surface and increases the adherence and durability of decoration and interior lining.

Special protective interior linings are available to provide the best possible packaging for your products.

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Jones & Laughlin
STEEL CORPORATION · PITTSBURGH

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McCormick & Co. Names James Welsh Vice-President

James F. Welsh has been appointed vice-president of McCormick & Co., Baltimore, Md., and will also continue his duties as secretary of the corporation. In addition, Joseph A. Braun, vice-president and controller of the Schilling Division, San Francisco, has been elected to the board of the parent organization.

Mr. Welsh, who joined McCormick in 1923, was elected corporate secretary and a member of the board of directors in 1941.

Mr. Braun became associated with the company in 1943 and was transferred to San Francisco when the Schilling Division was acquired in 1947, serving as controller of that division until 1955, when he was named vice-president and controller.

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Sterwin's vitamin research is done at the Sterling-Winthrop Research Institute (above) where scientists work constantly to improve existing products and create new products and formulations.

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VITAMIN A POWDER
(AVAILABLE ALSO WITH VITAMIN D_2 ADDED)

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THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE
(REGULAR AND AMPULE GRADES)
THIAMINE MONONITRATE

•

RIBOFLAVIN

•

PYRIDOXINE HYDROCHLORIDE

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***VITAMIN B_{12} CRYSTALLINE**
VITAMIN B_{12} CRYSTALLINE 0.1% TRITURATION
VITAMIN B_{12} ORAL GRADE
VITAMIN B_{12} SOLUBLE GRADE

•

ASCORBIC ACID
(AVAILABLE IN SIX GRANULATIONS, ALSO IN COATED AND AMPULE FORMS)

•

D CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE
DL CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE

•

ALPHA TOCOPHEROL
ALPHA TOCOPHEROL ACETATE

•

NIACIN
NIACINAMIDE

•

VITAMIN D_2 CRYSTALLINE
(CALCIFEROL)
VITAMIN D_3 CRYSTALLINE
(BOTH AVAILABLE IN OIL SOLUTIONS)

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The Problem of Excesses

One of the big unanswered questions in practical economics today relates to the extent to which excesses have contributed or are contributing toward converting the current business prosperity into inflation. There is no agreement among the more competent analysts of the situation on whether the greater inflationary influence is exerted by excessive production or by excessive consumption which necessitates excessive indebtedness. There is agreement among them to the extent that there should be a slowing down; but they do not agree on where that should be applied.

In all economic boom-to-bust cycles there has always been a question of whether the flop was attributable to overproduction or to under-consumption. Nobody has provided a convincing answer to that question. There is not, in fact, any agreement on what is meant by overproduction—whether the criterion is volume, value, or variety. Only the most detached analysts are ready to admit that the only sound criterion is one of volume in relation to sales. They call excess of unit value and either excess or inadequacy of variety misproduction.

There are more than a few commenters on the economy of specific industries who do not admit that overproduction has had any part in the shaping of that economy. Some, with a peculiar concept of human frailties, say that it would be most improbable; a few even go so far as to call it impossible. But, the automobile industry had recognition of the certainty of overproduction impressed upon it costfully. The household appliance industry is facing the threat of overproduction and consequent price wars and is reported to be curtailing at least the variety of its output.

Practical analysis of deflationary trends has always shown that the inflated economy was punctured by underconsumption, not by overproduction; although the relativity of the two conditions makes any such distinction difficult to substantiate. But, one thing is certain: whichever is actually at fault, the blame belongs to the producer; because production and promotion must be properly coordinated to bring profitable results. The ancient natural still widely sacred law of supply and demand was long ago superseded by a man-made statute which recognizes that both supply and demand are in largest part created by business efforts—and the industry which does not properly coordinate its productive and promotive efforts will certainly be depressed by overproduction or under-consumption—or, most likely, both.

Real Western Opportunity

It has been quite evident in the special sessions of divisions of the United Nations concerned with problems presented by the war in the Middle East that, at least governmentally, sentiment in Latin America has become severely critical of the intervention of European powers in the inter-Semitic imbroglio. That evidence has been supported by public utterances in some South American states, where there has been a sometimes quite marked change in attitudes toward the United States of America.

There has, however, been very little, if any, information available with reference to the reaction of Latin-American business interests to the Middle-Eastern developments. It is obvious that markets for Latin-American products, especially petroleum, are already being promoted in Europe by the consequence of Arabian reprisals apparently disregarded or not even expected in the shortsightedness of the interventioning. Obviously, it is not to be expected that there would be any public rejoicing in that connection, and it may well be that the commercial response to the invitation extended by the cutting off of supplies—again especially petroleum—from the Middle East will have to do largely, perhaps wholly, with the effects on imports into the United States of America.

There are conditions in that direction which are very much worth cultivation from this end of the relationship. It is earnestly to be desired and urged that the concomitant business opportunity be promptly and properly appraised and utilized.

Politically, the United States of America and Latin America have become much more closely related over the past few weeks. Commercially there is a great opportunity for similar profitable progress. Developments on the other side of the globe have made it important, almost imperative, that there be a closer association of all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere commercially and socially, and in mutual understanding politically. The western world (speaking hemispherically) is big enough in every way for all its needs. It will do well to examine those needs collectively and to meet them cooperatively, leaving the troubles of the Eastern Hemisphere to the states and the peoples thereof.

Business Should Go on Its Own

Well—the big election is over. The party and personal aspects of the results are clearly to be seen. But, there is, in spite of the pronouncements of those profound revealers of the future who are not subject to the prohibitive and punitive laws appertaining to fortune-telling and the expansive promisers who are not subject to the statutory restrictions on misrepresentations, more than a little haziness over the visibility of the resulting policies; and only those same all-revealing eyes can detect even a trace of what is to come in practices and performances.

It must, however, be expected that there are going to be all manner and all numbers of demands in that direction—including more than a few from business, especially small business, and from farming wherein a lack of business sense is the source of most woes. Insofar as any discernible evidence is concerned, small business is going to push, with the assistance of one-sided legislators, for government help in the doing of some of the things which keep it small—such as undue liberality in credit. No doubt, farmers also will manifest interest primarily in getting government help in sticking to their disregard for the economic axiom that there is no profit in unsold production.

There has come to be much too much reliance on government by business for its very existence ever since government buying became a major item in business transactions early in World War II. It is time that business got back wholly upon its own resources for existence and progress. The change would be a paying one; because, for every cent that somebody in business gets by way of a government handout he and several others must make up a nickel to provide government funds. The best way to keep government out of business is to quit asking it to come in. The old adage about the camel's nose under the tent flap is wholly pertinent.

A Nickel's Worth of Suggestion

Just as there was in the dark-toned picture being painted a few months ago by various types of verbose analysts with reference to the factually critical status of the supply of copper, so there is now something to think about broadly and upwardly in the report made late last month on the dark outlook for an adequate supply of nickel. Some of the appropriate thinking with relation to copper has been translated into action. The more or less actually scarce red metal is being replaced in various once important roles with other metals, notably aluminum, and with new alloys. There is a big opportunity for the application of similar relief measures in the nickel situation.

The most important industrial role of nickel apparently is that as a quantitatively minor component of an alloy—a well known special type of steel. Its use as a coating (plating) material has been cut down quite substantially over the past few decades. It still has an important, but not voluminous, place in various industrial applications some of which are more or less closely and necessarily tied in with the progress of the atomic age.

But, in the light of metallurgical progress in recent years, nickel cannot be justifiably regarded as an indispensable critical material, even for the production of special steel; although it is still being governmentally stockpiled. And in the potentialities of today's metallurgy in areas of alloys lie clear reasons to expect that still greater developments can and will come progressively and rapidly. It is already quite clear that there is no logical economic justification for the use of nickel in the minting of a coin of such little practical value as today's five-cent piece.

Washington Talks It Over

FTC Attacking Antitrust Law Violators at Fast Pace, Thus Justifying Its Request for Additional Funds.

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

Federal Trade Commission is attacking antitrust law violations at a faster pace than at any time since World War II. During the first four months of the current fiscal year (July 1 to October 31), twenty-nine anti-monopoly complaints were issued, or at a rate of eighty-seven a year, as compared with only forty-two for the entire fiscal year 1956 and an average of only twenty-eight for the years 1944-53.

A staff report to the commission pointing out this fact also noted that in the four months since July 1, the commission issued six complaints against alleged illegal corporate mergers whereas only seven such complaints were issued during the previous 13 months. From the time the present law was amended in December 1950 until June 1, 1955, only three complaints had been issued by the commission.

"If we can continue our present pace," said executive director Alex Ackerman, jr., "we will more than justify the action of the President and congress in approving our request for additional funds to combat illegal mergers." At the time the appropriation increase was sought, it was estimated that the added funds ($951,500) would enable the commission to bring twelve anti-merger actions in fiscal 1957. Half this number has been brought in the first four months.

Law enforcement also has been stepped up in other directions. Seventeen Robinson-Patman act complaints were issued in the first four months against a ten-year average of 18.4 complaints, and sixty-two deceptive practice complaints were filed against the ten-year average of eighty-four.

Trademark Purchase Deductible

The Internal Revenue Service has ruled that the purchase of a trademark or tradename is a deductible expense that can be prorated over a period of years, if the purchaser so elects.

Quite often the trademark or tradename of a concern is its most valuable asset to an acquiring corporation. Under the IRS ruling the cost is to be an allowable deduction ratable over any period the taxpayer may elect, but not less than sixty months.

The allowance is to apply to such expenditures incurred in any taxable year beginning after December 31, 1955. Any taxpayer electing to spread out the cost for tax purposes over a period of years should signify his election by attaching a statement identifying the character and amount of the expenditure to his tax return for the year in question.

An election, insofar as it applies to a particular expenditure, is irrevocable, but separate elections may be made with respect to other trademark or tradename expenditures.

Safety Data Offered

A revised and expanded edition of "Safety Subjects," now in its fourth printing, has just been released by the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Standards. (BLS Bul. 67, Supt. of Docs. $1.) The volume first gained popularity as a teaching text in training courses for state factory inspectors as well as in college engineering courses.

Plant safety engineers, safety committees, libraries, and others having safety responsibilities are finding the volume a practical aid. Some of the fundamentals it deals with are:—Accident costs and causes; responsibility of management; accident reports and records; organization; education and training; inspection; job analysis; investigation; layout and arrangement; housekeeping; materials handling; handtools; electrical hazards; falls; machinery safeguarding; explosion hazards; fire prevention; lighting and color; protective equipment; safety standards; and the state's part in safety.

Book Shelf

CLINICAL MEMORANDA ON ECONOMIC POISONS—United States Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. Paper, 78 pages, 6x9 inches. New York: National Pest Control Association.

Reprints of this booklet are available from the National Pest Control Association as a service to the medical profession. Latest toxicological data are covered in detail in it, and material presented in the 1954 edition has been revised.

Each economic poison is listed by its most commonly used names. Synonyms are listed, the structural formula is given, and isomer data, if any, is included. Uses are listed, routes of absorption are given, dangerous and acute doses to man are cited, and the signs and symptoms of poisoning in man are described.

THE CANADIAN PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY—by the Canadian Chemical Division, Shell Oil Company of Canada. Cloth; 154 pages, 6x9 inches. Toronto: The Ryerson Press.

This book tells the story of the development of the petrochemical industry in Canada, from its birth some fifteen years

—Continued on page 45

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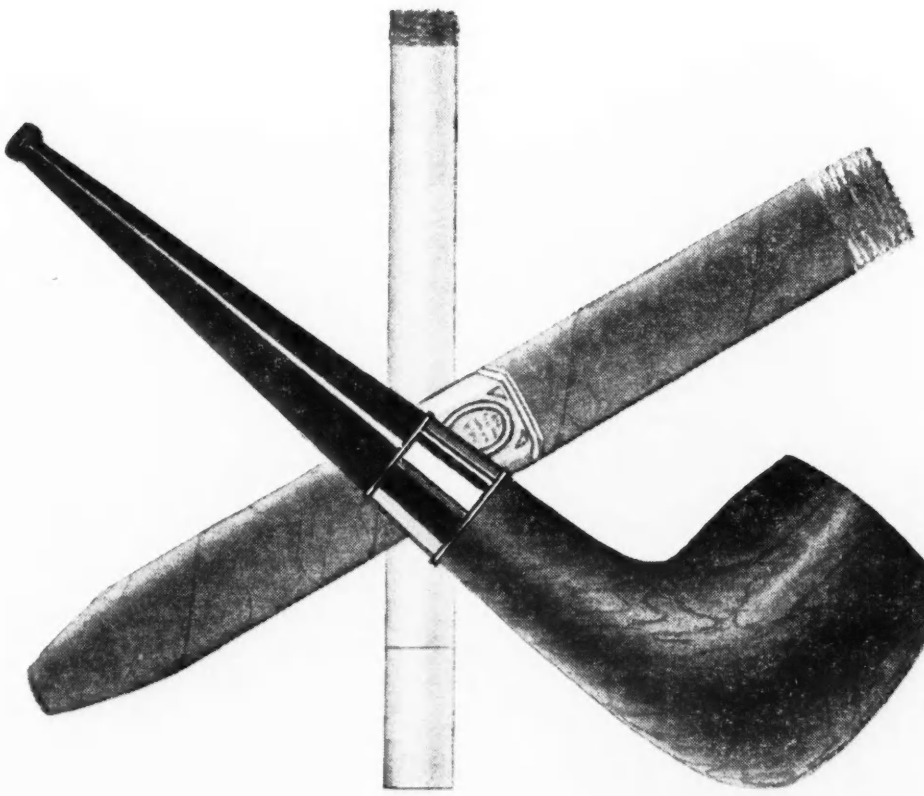

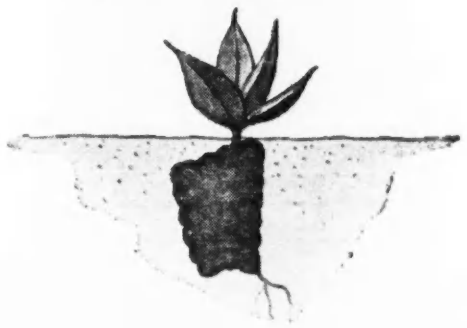

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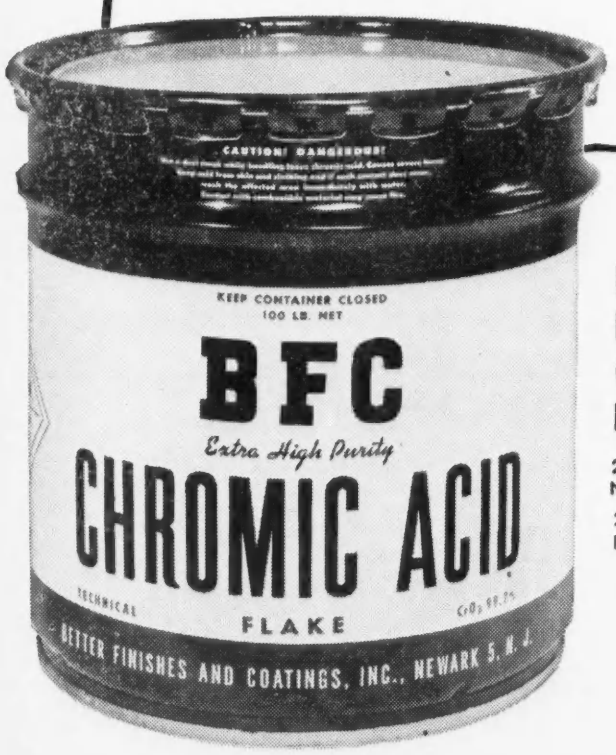

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Heavy Chemicals

Although the situation in the Middle East continued critical, its effect on nonferrous metals had begun to lessen by midweek, and tin and copper slid off somewhat on the London exchange. Mercury was lower in this country, with sluggish demand and closely held stocks reported. Tin in this country, which the previous week had gone as high as $1.14 per pound, dropped considerably under that level by Friday. Offerings of No. 2 copper scrap continued light and spotty, with prices firmer.

Market interests kept in mind price increases scheduled to go into effect between now and January 1, 1957.

Sodium metal is slated to be advanced in tankcars, effective December 10 on spot and contract. Sodium silicates will go up January 1, as will most of the boron compounds.

Chlorine led the way in the alkali market last week. Demand for liquid chlorine was such that producers were hard-pressed trying to fill needs.

As a consequence, there was plenty of caustic soda around, despite the fact that demand for caustic has picked up appreciably since October 1. Soda ash business was far from exciting.

The mineral acids continued to be strongly influenced by steel production, which continued to run in excess of 100 percent of capacity.

A strike at the works of a producer of higher phosphates served to tighten that market somewhat, particularly in view of increased demand from makers of synthetic detergents.

The American Pulp and Paper Association reported production for the week ended November 3 at 100.4 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 100.5 percent for the previous week, and 101.4 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

Acid, Boric—Demand continued strong during the week, and the tight position of anhydrous boric acid continued with little change. The trade kept in mind higher prices scheduled for all grades of boric acid, with the exception of anhydrous, to go into effect January 1.

Acid, Chromic — Inquiry for chromic acid continued strong, as platers sought to cover needs of the automotive industry, which is currently in the midst of large volume new car construction.

There was some falling off in business immediately following the rise in contract prices effective November 1, but needs of platers were not to be denied, and buying regained earlier levels.

Acid, Hydrochloric—The steel industry continued to operate at or near capacity levels, accounting for large volume deliveries of hydrochloric acid.

Other demands also continued strong, resulting in peak production of acid in the northeast and midwest. Byproduct acid in the south and southwest continued to run heavy, owing to large scale output of chlorinated organics.

Prices held without change in all areas. Producers believed that there would be no revisions, at least for the first quarter of 1957.

Acid, Hydrofluoric — Quotations were firm and without change. Stainless steel production was at capacity levels, and exerted strong influence on shipments. Less of a factor was output of fluorinated hydrocarbons. While demand for aerosols continued active, interest in refrigerants was seasonally off.

Acid, Nitric—This acid continued in good supply, although demands in some areas caused near-capacity output by several plants. Fertilizer manufacture appeared to be the only weak spot in a generally strong consumption pattern.

Acid, Phosphoric—Production was such that there was ample material on hand to fill prompt needs. Withdrawals against old contracts remained in good volume. New business appeared slow.

Acid, Sulfuric—Steel, rayon, synthetic detergents and other sulfonated organics were active, and figured strongly in large quantity consumption of acid.

The steel industry continued to operate at a lofty level, and required large shipments of acid in order to fill needs. The rayon industry has shown considerable improvement from its doldrums during the summer, and production of tire cord and staple yarn have picked up.

Demand for synthetic detergents was seasonally good. Alcohols and pigments came in for large volume deliveries as well. Prices held firm and without change.

Price Trends

Advanced

None.

Reduced

Mercury, $2 per flk.
Potassium stannate, 1.6c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 1.8c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 1.9c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 2.4c. per lb.
hydrous, cryst., 2c. per lb.
Sulfate, 2.3c. per lb.
Tin, 3c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 11, 1955
102.34	102.38	102.32	100.45

For Current Prices see Page 9

Aluminum Sulfate—Prices held without change. Demand for water treatment was active, due to rainy weather in some areas. Paper industry inquiry was strong. Supplies were adequate for current needs.

Borax—Demand continued to run along at a high rate. Supplies were in close balance with interest. Anhydrous was said to be on the tight side. Prices are scheduled to rise January 1.

Calcium Chloride—Municipal and state maintenance departments continued to order ahead in large volume for winter ice control on highways.

Producers reported that they were running up to two days behind on orders, and sometimes longer, depending on individual supplier. A stong market was forecast for the next few weeks.

Chlorine—Supplies of chlorine have been running from close to tight for several weeks. Producers were reported operating at capacity in most cases, trying to keep up with incoming orders.

Demand remained strong throughout the end use pattern. Although no single consumer could be pointed out as leading the way in consumption, it was noted that buying interest for pulp and paper, chlorinated solvents plastics and resins and aerosol propellents was strong.

Hydrazine Hydrate—Trade sources reported that the government was not too interested in hydrazine as a fuel for rockets at present.

There has been some consideration of use of unsymmetrical dimethylhydrazine as a propellent for the projected space satellite. However, emphasis appears to have shifted to solid fuels in preference to liquid.

Among non-government uses, metal scavenging seems to be the most promising field for hydrazine at present. Other end uses were reported developing at nothing more than routine rates.

Lithium Chemicals—Recent announcement of a projected solid-fueled plane has been of interest to the trade, in that reports from Washington indicated that lithium would be one of the materials considered in the solid fuels program.

Among possible materials discussed has been lithium borohydride. Boron and borane have also been mentioned as possible fuels of fuel components.

Current inquiry for lithium carbonate has been active. Hydroxide has been moving well to users in the lithium grease industry.

Magnesite—Demand continued to run at routine levels. There was plenty of material on hand to fill consumer needs. Prices held unchanged.

Magnesium Sulfate—This item's position was about unchanged. There was some improvement noted in demand for domestic material, although imported sulfate continued to make inroads on the market.

Potash, Caustic—Inquiry for solid and liquid caustic potash has been good all along the line. Producers could not point out any single end use which was more active than another.

Quotations were expected to hold unchanged, particularly in view of the fact that new facilities for output have been recently put into operation, increasing the factor of competition.

Potassium Carbonate—Demand picked up last week following a period in which the market was relatively inactive. It was felt that the chief reason for the pickup

in sales was an increase in output of finished goods requiring specialty glass, including television sets.

Potassium Chloride—Industrial grade potassium chloride continued to move at a good rate to makers of caustic potash, potassium carbonate and other potassium chemicals. Prices held unchanged.

Deliveries of potassium chloride and sulfate to the chemicals industry during the first nine months increased 13 percent in K_2O value in 1956 over the corresponding period in 1955, according to the American Potash Institute.

Deliveries to the chemical industry totaled 154,563 tons of potassium muriate and potassium sulfate containing an equivalent of 96,054 tons K_2O.

In the third quarter, deliveries amounted to 45,298 tons to the chemical industry, an equivalent of 28,170 tons of K_2O, an increase of 3 percent over the corresponding quarter of 1955.

Soda Ash—The market has been slow to pick up from the slump in business which took place immediately after higher prices went into effect October 1.

There has been some increase in demand for flat glass shown by the automobile industry, but this interest has not as yet reached its peak.

Light ash was reported moving moderately well for use in manufacture of aluminum, phosphates, and paper, as well as other finished materials.

Soda, Caustic—Near-capacity output of chlorine by many producers of electrolytic caustic soda has caused a surplus of caustic supplies.

Producers pointed out that this was a relatively normal position, and that with clorine demand what it is, would cause plentiful supplies of most grades of caustic as long as peak chlorine output is maintained.

Dry grades of caustic soda were still none too plentiful. The number of makers of dry caustic has actually decreased over the past few years, while the rest of the industry has been expanding.

The plentiful supply did not give the whole market picture. Demand actually showed improvement during the past few weeks, reflecting in large part an increase in rayon production, as well as stepped-up paper output.

Sodium—Withdrawals against contracts were in good volume. The price of sodium metal has been scheduled to advance on spot and contract December 10, by 1c. per pound in tankcars. Fused and briquettes will continue unchanged.

Sodium Bicarbonate — Demand was steady, with no unusual trends reported. Supplies were plentiful. Prices which were advanced October 1 continued unchanged.

Sodium Phosphates—Supplies of some of the higher phosphates were reported tightening up a bit as a result of a strike at the works of a midwestern producer.

However, at present, there appeared to be enough on hand to fill prompt needs, and it was felt that producers remaining in operation could handle new business without much trouble.

Synthetic detergent demand continued to stage a good recovery following the slow summer months. One firm reported that its sales of phosphates were higher than last year's at this time.

Sodium Silicates—These materials will be advanced from 10c. to 20c. per hundred pounds effective January 1, depending on grade. Supplies were adequate to cover consumer needs.

Sodium Sulfate—Demand from the paper industry continued strong. Saltcake stocks at the end of August had shrunk to 43,441 tons in the hands of producers, according to the Bureau of Census.

This figure represents a decline of 28,235 tons from the peak of 71,676 tons in the hands of producers January 31. This decline took place despite a production level averaging above 50,000 tons per month.

Despite this drop in stocks, producers continued to voice confidence in their ability to supply all the saltcake that is needed. No shortages are anticipated for the near future.

Sulfur—There has been little change in the crude sulfur market since American companies discontinued their premium on exported sulfur some time ago. Prices held unrevised, with demand average.

Tin Salts—With lower tin, potassium stannate declined to 74.4c. to 81c. per pound; sodium stannate, 62c. to 67.4c.; stannic chloride, 83.7c. to 84.7c.; anhydrous stannous chloride, 97.6c. to $1.244; hydrous crystals, 85c. to 86c., and sulfate, $1.028 to $1.368.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum — Prices for aluminum pig and ingot held firm and unrevised. In July, domestic consumption of purchased aluminum-base scrap totaled 32,189 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Chromium — Consumption of chromite in August increased 12 percent over the previous month, according to the Bureau of Mines. Consumption in the manufacture of chromium ferroalloys and metal, and addition to steel, dropped 2 percent, while the manufacturers of refractories and chemicals used 61 percent and 29 percent more, respectively, than during July.

The metallurgical industry, in the production of chromium ferroalloys and metal, consumed 66,844 short tons of metallurgical grade ore, containing 48.06 percent Cr_2O_3; 9,176 tons chemical grade (45.48 per cent Cr_2O_3), and 2,484 tons refractory grade (33 percent Cr_2O_3).

Of the metallurgical grade used, 69 percent had a Cr/Fe ratio of 3:1, 29 percent had less than 3:1 but at least 2:1 Cr/Fe

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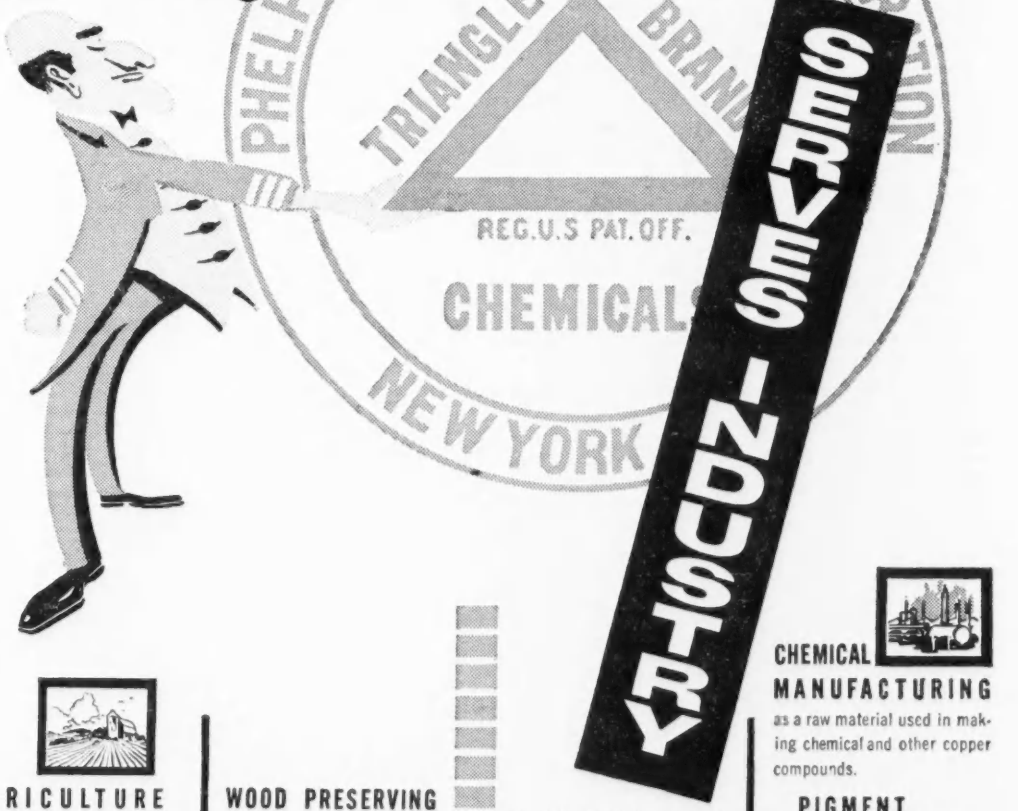

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as an electrolyte for copper-plating and for coloring metals.

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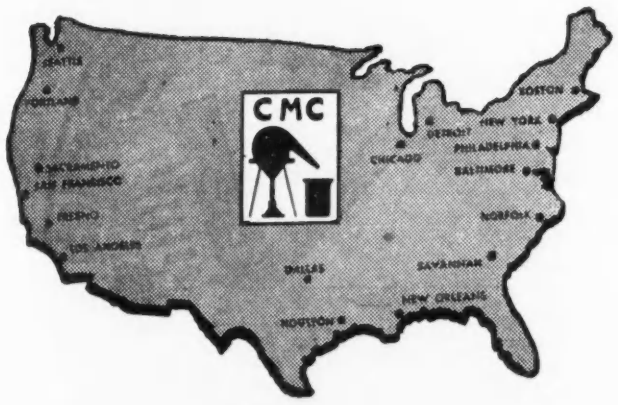

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ratio, and 2 percent had less than 2:1 Cr/Fe ratio.

Production of chromium ferroalloys and chromium metal during August, totaled 34,752 short tons, and stocks in the hands of producers on August 31, totaled 48,864 tons. Production of chromium chemicals, in terms of sodium bichormate equivalent, totaled 10,345 short tons, and stocks on hand 11,882 tons.

Copper—Influence of the Suez crisis on the London market was dampened somewhat last week by news of a cease-fire at Port Said, and copper eased off fractionally on the London exchange.

Other factors contributing to the decline were slow demand and announcement of a large expansion projected in Chile which would increase substantially the amount of copper available.

The domestic market continued about unchanged, with primary producers' copper offered at a firm 36c. per pound quotation, which was equaled by asking prices set by custom smelters. No. 2 scrap was slightly firmer, with offerings light and scattered.

Magnesium — Production of primary magnesium during the third quarter was 10,578 tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. This was a decrease of about 7,960 tons below production during the second quarter.

A strike which started at both Freeport and Velasco, Tex., plants on July 6 was settled on August 8. The Canaan, Conn., plant produced at a normal rate during the third quarterly period.

Total imports of magnesium in all forms during the first six months were 92 percent less than the quantity imported during the corresponding period of 1955.

Exports were 42 percent below exports during the first seven months of 1955. Imports amounted to 333,455 pounds, while exports declined to 5,846,639 pounds.

Mercury—The Middle East crisis waned in importance as an influence on the market. Owing to dull demand, metal slid off $2 per flask, and was quoted at $253 to $255 per flask, spot.

Nickel — The price of primary nickel continued at 64½c. per pound, a quotation in effect since November 24, 1954. However, it was reported that some high cost production nickel diverted from the US stockpile is being sold in the open market at about 90c. per pound. Government stockpiling will not be resumed until April, 1957.

Silver — Bullion was quoted at 91⅜c. per ounce, spot, on Friday.

Tin—Metal was still quite high as a result of the war in the Middle East. However, declines were registered owing to the counteracting influence of lower prices in Malaya. Straits was quoted at $1.09½ per pound, spot, on Friday.

Titanium—The production of titanium mill products totaled 738,580 pounds in August. Shipments of mill products totaled 675,561 pounds and consisted of 222,699 pounds of sheet, plate, and strip; 293,642 pounds of forging and extrusion billet; and 159,200 pounds of rod, bar, and wire.

Production of titanium ingot totaled 1,759,563 pounds in August compared with 1,784,018 pounds in July. Domestic consumption totaled 1,949,959 pounds of ingot in August.

Bids Wanted

Antitoxin tetanus, 3,000 bots., inv., 378, Nov. 16, Armed Services Med. Procurement Agency, 84 Sands St., Bklyn. 1, N. Y.

Calcium hypochlorite, 4,320 lbs., inv. NY EJO-69625, Nov. 19, Gen. Services Adm., Fed. Supply Service, Region 2, Business Service Center, 250 Hudson St., N. Y. 13, N. Y.

Copper fluoborate, 65 gals., solution, inv. 341, Nov. 14, Directorate, Procurement & Production, McClellan AFB, Sacramento, Calif.

Ferrous sulfate, 6,500 lbs., inv. 341, Nov. 14, Directorate, Procurement & Production, McClellan AFB, Sacramento, Calif.

Hydrogen peroxide, 4,800 lbs., inv. 73, Nov. 22, Supply Officer, Naval Air Station, Navy Dept., Corpus Christi (Flour Bluff) Tex.

Nickel chloride, 375 lbs., inv. 341, Nov. 14, Directorate, Procurement & Production, McClellan AFB, Sacramento, Calif.

Nitrate acid, 1,000 lbs., inv. 341, Nov. 14, Directorate, Procurement & Production, McClellan AFB, Sacramento, Calif.

Paint, 1,000 gals. rust inhibiting enamel, inv. NG-5, Nov. 20, National Guard Property & Fiscal Officer for Wash., Bldg. 4, 5114 Steilacoom Blvd. S.W., Tacoma 99, Wash.

Potassium nitrate, 525 lbs., inv. 341, Nov. 14, Directorate, Procurement & Production, McClellan AFB, Sacramento, Calif.

Rock salt, 500,000 lbs. pelleted, inv. 426, Nov. 13, Navy Purchasing Office, Naval Supply Activities, 3rd Ave. & 29th St., Bklyn. 32, N. Y.

Sulfuric acid, 2,601 lbs., inv. 341, Nov. 14, Directorate, Procurement & Production, McClellan AFB, Sacramento, Calif.

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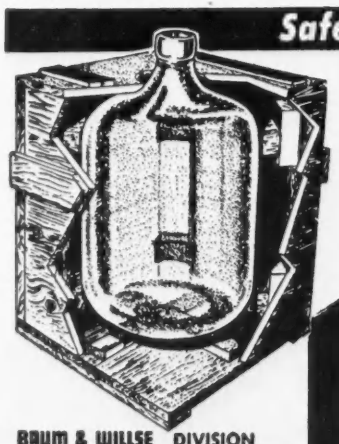
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ACS Medical Division Fills Officers' Positions

Dr. A. Wayne Ruddy, director of chemical development at Warner-Chilcott Research Laboratories, Morris Plains, N. J., has been elected chairman of the American Chemical Society's division of medicinal chemistry for 1957. He succeeds Dr. Thomas P. Carney, vice-president of research, development and control for Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dr. Robert M. Herbst of Michigan State University was chosen vice-chairman of the ACS division, and Dr. Chester J. Cavallito, laboratory director of Irwin, Neisler & Co., Decatur, Ill., was named secretary. Dr. John A. King, also of Warner-Chilcott, was re-elected treasurer.

Dr. Loren M. Long, assistant director of chemical research for Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich., will represent the division on the society's Council, with Professor Ernest E. Campaigne of Indiana University as alternate councilor.

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Obituaries

William J. James

William J. James, former purchasing agent for Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation, New York, which he had served for forty-nine years, died November 2 in Freehold, N. J. He was seventy-six years old.

Leo Wallerstein

Leo Wallerstein, chairman of the board of Wallerstein Company, New York, died November 6 in Purchase, N. Y. He was seventy-four years old.

Mr. Wallerstein held more than fifty patents covering the use of enzymes in industry. He was a director of many companies, including Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York.

Norman A. Boyle, retired official of Archer - Daniels - Midland Company at Cleveland, Ohio, died October 30 in Lakewood, Ohio. He was sixty-five years old.

Hugh Christison, former national vice-president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, died November 5 in Methuen, Mass. He was seventy-two years old.

Dr. Frederick C. Hahn, assistant to the research director of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., died November 3 in that city. He was sixty-three years old.

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Pittsburgh Consolidation Sees Self Factor

—Continued from page 5

3,000,000 tons a year and can be expanded to 5,000,000 tons as the Kammer station grows. Coal will be delivered directly by belt from the mine slope into the 450,000-ton stockpile of the power station. Our low-temperature carbonization plant, or char maker, as we call it, will be located between the stockpile and the boilers.

"Coal moving in a direct line from mine to stockpile to boilers can be intercepted and passed through the char market. Char is then put back into the former coal stream and then moves along through the bunkers and feeders and into the cyclone burners.

"The liquids removed from the coal, approximately twenty-six to thirty gallons per ton of coal treated, are then moved through a whole train of liquid processing, refining, purifying and manufacturing steps in order to make products that (1) have qualities that permit them to fit into late 1958 and 1959 markets; (2) that will go into markets of large enough size to absorb such a volume production at one geographical location, and (3) that the overall estimated price realized for these products in the 1958-59 markets will make the $30 million investment in plant and working capital an attractive one.

"If our first premise is correct, that this type of coal processing must be done on a large scale to be attractive, then as night follows day, the major outlets for the liquid products must be large-volume outlets. Special markets for two, three or even five million gallons a year of our liquid products will be most desirable and we intend to get some very welcome-plus values from these types of specialty outlets.

"But we will have to dispose of about 50 to 60 million gallons of refined liquids a year. Five million gallons, or about 45 million pounds of material, is a lot of stuff in the chemical industry, as you all well know, but it's less than 10 percent of our output."

Marketing of Refined Liquids

According to Mr. Pursglove, here's how Pitt-Consol plans to do it:

"The lighter ends, approximately 15 percent of our total, will be distilled out first and processed on a parallel course with that produced from petroleum cresylate we now handle at Newark, N. J.

"In this connection, most of you are aware that we are already operating an old plant at Newark, and also are building a new plant based upon our own process to refine petroleum cresylates. We had already gone into this cresylic acid business at Newark, so as to get a running start in these markets before we approached the Cresap venture that I'm now discussing. We are very glad that we took this step because it will in effect give us a three-year start.

"The Cresap cresylic plant will be designed after we have run our new Newark plant for several months. This Newark plant is now being put on the line. We believe that whole new uses for these acids in addition to the natural market growth factor will absorb this large production. We will also fill the gap left as 'ADF' imported material gradually disappears from US markets, because of the growth of West European chemical and manufacturing activities.

"The intermediate materials consisting of 35 to 40 percent of the total will be split unto a number or products:

"1. Highly effective wood preservatives.

"2. Road tar components.

"3. A feedstock for a carbon black plant.

"We are currently working on commercial arrangements for the disposal through regular marketing channels of (1) and (2) above and expect to be in the carbon black business with a partner or partners by building a modern furnace black plant at the Cresap site. Such a development will bring something new into that business because, as you know, all present furnace blacks are produced in the southwest and Gulf Coast areas from very special aromatic feedstocks from oil refineries.

Company's Carbon Black Project

"The carbon black plant we envisage will make approximately 50 to 60 million pounds per year of abrasion blacks. This is a small percentage of the total US black market of around two billion pounds a year, but it's an appreciable item in the northeastern US abrasion black market. Here again we plan to use regular marketing channels.

"The heavy bottoms will be fed to a coker producing a green coke. This green coke will be mixed with green petroleum coke from Sohio's new Toledo and existing Lima refineries. These mixtures will be calcined at a new plant being built at Cresap by Mountaineer Carbon Company. This is a jointly owned corporation of Pitt-Consol and Sohio put together for the purpose of building and operating the calcining plant, and marketing the electrode carbonds produced.

"This, then, is the presently contemplated complete picture at Cresap. No doubt, further processing equipment of one kind or another will be added to the plants before the whole complex is in operation. We are thinking of producing resins and several different derivatives of the acids.

"No one has ever had such quantities of these materials 'under one roof' so to speak, so the possibilities here of large-scale further processing are almost unlimited. We invite chemical processors to consider us as new large-scale suppliers so that they, along with us, can look down new chemical processing vistas.

"Frankly, we would hope to be able to dispose of over half our total acid production by further processing by us or others in this manner."

Beginnings of Pitt-Consol

This is how far the company has come in a decade, Mr. Pursglove notes, adding that Pitt-Consol was organized ten years

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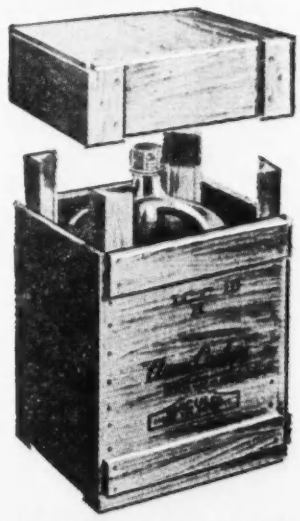

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ago to find new and significant uses for coal. Among its projects was a joint venture with Standard Oil Company of New Jersey to find a high-capacity, continuous method of converting Pittsburgh seam coal into a gas suitable for synthesis into liquid fuels.

It was proved that this could be done, but with the opening of the vast new oil fields of the Middle East the synthesis of coal became economically unattractive.

He says that in 1948 the company began work on the application of the same technic to low-temperature carbonization through the knowledge it was then deriving from working with fluidized solid methods in the gasification process.

"We have learned through our continuous economic analyses of our coal processing research," the Pitt-Consol executive declares, "that commercially it must be done on a very large scale to be attractive economically.

"In the case of low-temperature carbonization we must also have a large power station adjacent to our plant that can burn coal and/or char residue with equal economy under the boilers."

He says that once the burning of char efficiently has been demonstrated and once the high-capacity, fluidized solid, low-temperature carbonization process has also been demonstrated on a full commercial scale, one can begin to plan on other manufacturing complexes, consisting of coal to char to electricity—to chemicals, to pipeline gas, to gasoline, to synthetic rubber, etc.

Low-Temperature Carbonization

Pitt-Consol has been considering low-temperature carbonization plants for Colorado, Wyoming and Montana. This is Mr. Pursglove's report of his company's thinking on the subject:

"We recently had occasion to review one situation in Wyoming. The entire electric utility power load in this whole vast state is less than 150,000 kilowatts. It may be 300,000 kilowatts in five years from now. By contrast just one of the Kammer station's three generators will produce 225,000 kilowatts.

"Where would one dispose of the char in volume in Wyoming? There is no need to ask where one would dispose of the chemicals and carbon black! The same sort of problems exist in all the far-western states where large coal deposits exist.

"We now believe that this type of large-scale development will be best applied in this lifetime at least to eastern coal deposits on navigable water and adjacent to large-scale electric power plants. We believe that in such locations the production of large volumes of so-called coal chemicals can be produced economically. These same liquids could be the source material for further large-scale processing into a host of other than coal chemicals that are in growing demand in the U.S.A.

"In addition, big incremental volumes of these hydrocarbon liquids could be converted into liquid fuels and high Btu pipeline gas. These energy markets are the huge ones, so if many plants such as the Cresap complex are built, only such markets could absorb the excess over chemical uses of the liquids. Just let's see what can happen at Cresap alone in a relatively short time.

"Additions to the Kammer station providing outlets for more char could provide opportunities for incremental investments in addition to the various coal and liquid processing plants there. In addition, improvements in our technology, now under development in our laboratories, could easily increase our liquid yield per-ton-treated by at least 50 percent. A combination of the two factors could multiply overall Cresap liquid yield by three times over the next few years and thus make conversions to liquid gaseous fuels economically attractive."

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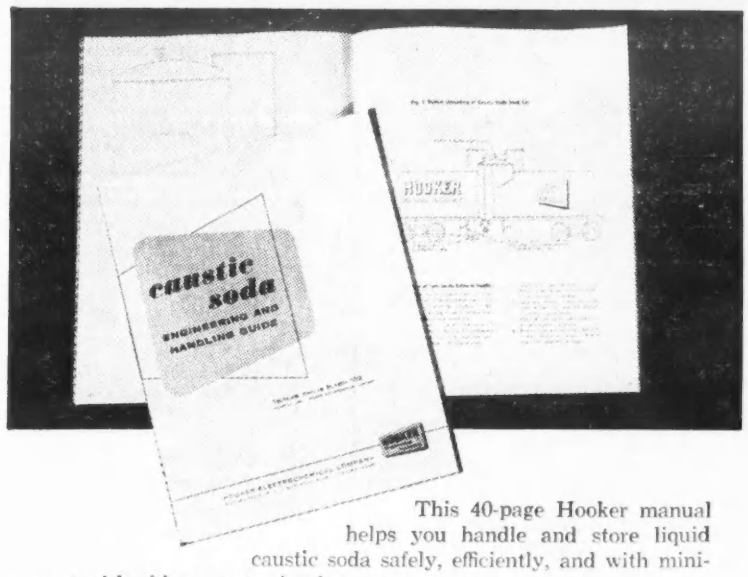

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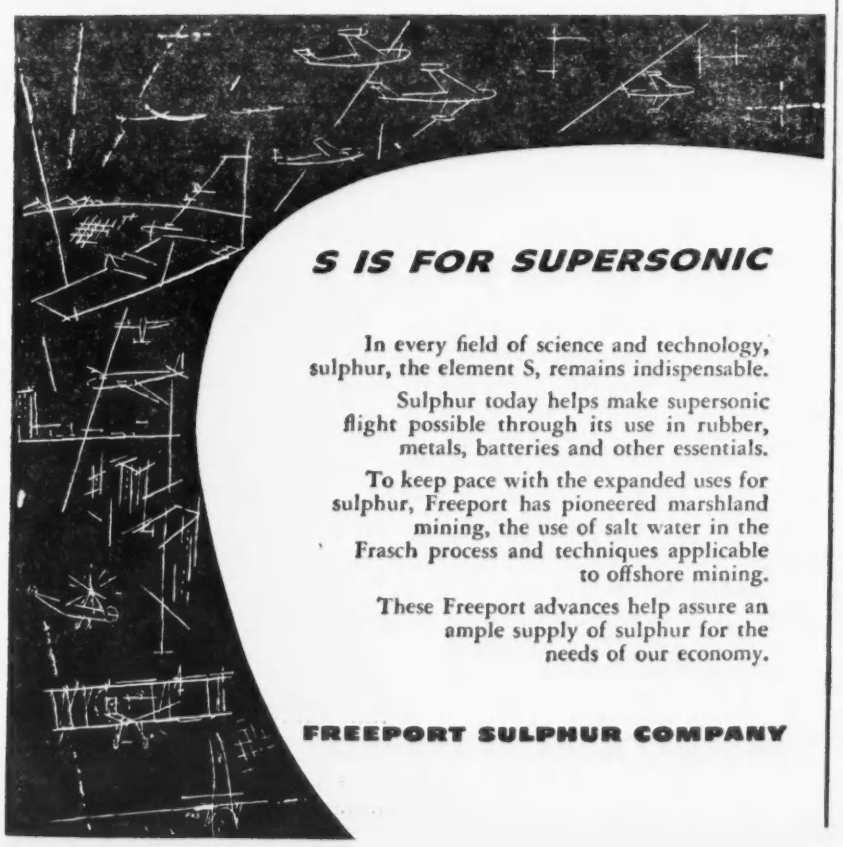

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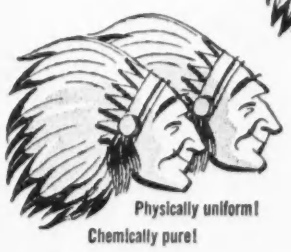
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Agricultural Chemicals

This market showed little if any variation from its position of the past month. Present conditions, anticipated at the end of the domestic seasonal period, have shown slight tendencies toward firmness on the heels of strength developing in the foreign market. The export sales market for pesticides in the South American and African areas appeared to be picking up in interest. Producers of other materials continued manufacturing for storing purposes for next year's market. The animal proteins showed a stabilized market with no price shifts and little interest. One of the producers of castor pomace has begun production again on a limited basis. Previously both plants had been shut down for want of raw material. This has been attributed to the current tendency to import castor oil, leaving the domestic scene devoid of the castor bean crush.

Government sales which last year had offered off-season strength to material such as anhydrous ammonia, appeared to be down this year. The material last year was bought for the most part for overseas shipment. A heavy sale of ammonia sulfate by a European contractor to buyers behind the iron curtain, has aroused U. S. producers. The contention is that only a small part of the sale would have alleviated the heavily over-stocked American market. American material is not allowed to be sold to countries behind the iron curtain.

Annual information in a major pesticide's newsletter noted the following:

A record build-up of thrips in early season in West Texas was driven to other crops by extremely hot weather in June. Dry weather caused some insects in Oklahoma to appear later than usual.

The flue-cured tobacco crop production may be as much as twenty percent less than a year ago. Hornworm infestations did not develop as heavy as anticipated. Budworms seemed to be a more serious threat this year than hornworms.

Major grasshopper infestations extended through Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota and Western Illinois. In some areas this was the worst grasshopper infestation in a couple of decades. In Kentucky, however, where grasshoppers were a problem on tobacco in localized spots, infestations were kept under satisfactory control.

A serious infestation of Mediterranean fruit fly caused much concern in Florida. Chinch bug infestations were about like last year. Armyworms were not much of a problem to farms this year. Cutworms proved to be particularly severe in wheat growing areas.

Animal and Plant Foods

Anhydrous Ammonia—Sales continued slow and uneven last week, dealers here reported, with little shift in the market or its position. With the seasonal hiatus continuing to hold the market in its present siutation, little relief is expected before, at the very least, the new year. Extensive government contracts for export which last year offered the industry some relief, seem to be more sparse in 1956. However, the domestic seasonal period is only over a short month or so and the government market may still open up.

Castor Pomace—Both producers of this material have closed down producing plants, it was reported last week. Previously, one of the plants had remained open, despite the lack of material. The listing for castor pomace continued $35 nominal.

Animal Proteins—No price shifts were reported in this market last week, dealers here reported, in spite of relatively steady fluctuations during the preceding weeks. Blood continued to list at $5.25 per unit for both Chicago and New York material; bonemeal stood at $60 with a Los Angeles quote of $82.50; hoofmeal was $6, nitro tankage stood at the $3 to $4 range while tankage at both Chicago and New York remained unmoved from their $5 listings.

Castor Pomace—Though both producers of this material had closed down their plants, one has begun production again on a limited basis. However, material continued extremely tight with October commitments still reportedly unfullfilled. This is primarily due, most sources agree, to the trend toward importing castor oil rather than the bean, making crush material available. The nominal listing for material continued at $35.

Price Trends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 11, 1955
108.16	108.16	106.30	110.78

For Current Prices see Page 9

Pesticides

Calcium Arsenate—The Bureau of Commerce reports that production of this material during August amounted to 1,171 short tons as compared with the 4,044 short tons produced the month previous. Stocks on hand during this period at producing plants was computed at 1,671 short tons for August and 2,018 short tons for the month previous.

DDT—Producers here reported a pick up in foreign sales for this commodity. The trend is expected to mature, according to sources, as the seasonal period for the South American and African markets develops further. Production is said to be keeping abreast of demand.

Superphosphate Shipments: 1954 and 1947

Following are data compiled by the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Census in the 1954 Census of Manufacturers. The fertilizers industry represent manufacturing establishments primarily engaged in the manufacture of mixed fertilizers from one or more fertilizer materials produced in the same establishment. The fertilizers mixing-only industry represents manufacturing establishments primarily engaged in mixing fertilizers from purchased fertilizer materials.

	1954			1947		
	Production (tons) Total for all purposes	*Total shipments including interplant transfers*		*Production (tons) Total for all purposes*	*Total shipments including interplant transfers*	
		Tons	*Value ($1,000)*		*Tons*	*Value ($1,000)*
Superphosphate	.....	.....	131,315	.....	.....	85,506
Superphosphates except feed grades (basis 100% A.P.A.):						
Normal (22% A.P.A. and less, acidulated with H_2SO_4 alone)	1,625,320	846,793	77,828	1,625,234	850,864	71,399
Enriched (over 22% and under 40% acidulated with H_2SO_4 and H_3PO_4)	34,404	12,368	1,312	(NA)	(NA)	(NA)
Concentrated (acidulated with H_3PO_4 alone)	590,205	473,192	48,898	164,500	154,450	13,086
Wet base goods	8,941	.....	.....	14,481	8,763	1,021
Superphosphates, defluorinated and phosphate rock defluorinated (feed grade) (100% P)	16,852	9,546	3,277	.....	.....	.....
Fertilizers, not specified by kind	.....	.....	3,902	.....	.....	.....

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Book Shelf

—*Continued from page 38*

ago. While the book was not published until this year, it was actually written in 1954-55, and there have been some changes since that time. Manufacturing processes are covered in some detail.

The book deals with synthetic rubber, the glycols, polystyrene, carbon black, ammonia, sulfur, cellulose acetate, polyethylene, isopropyl alcohol, acetone, phenol, formaldehyde and pentaerythritol. It contains about a dozen illustrations.

STRENGTHENING MANAGEMENT FOR THE NEW TECHNOLOGY. Organization-Automation - Management Development. By Charles B. Thorton, C. E. Knight, C. H. Fawkner, Jay W. Forrester, Rensis Likert, and John Markle 2d. General Management Series No. 178. Stiff paper; 64 pages, 6 x 9 in. New York: American Management Association. $1.75 ($1 to AMA members).

Quite naturally, any management executive picking up this AMA "primer" would first look to see what it has to say with reference to automation. That is the new technology over which industrial management is doing the most puzzling. The chapter on that new one is entitled:—"The Impact of Automation on the Company Organization." It is the work of two production executives of the Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division. It is devoted to certain management problems to be expected with automation and to general directions for evolution to meet them. That evolution must largely be in the fitting of human factors to automatic environment. There is much of interest, therefore, in this primer's last chapter which tells about the Institute of Humanistic Studies for Executives.

MEDICAL CHEMISTRY. VOLUME III—Cloth; 346 pages, 6 x 9 inches. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.; $10.50.

This volume represents a series of reviews prepared under the auspices of the division of medical chemistry of the American Chemical Society. Items dealt with specifically in the third volume are methadone and related analgesics, quarternary ammonium compounds, non-mercurial diuretics, and the synthetic analogs of physostigmine.

Each chapter contains information presented mostly in tabular form on the various compounds according to chemical groups or series. Many references are given to groups of compounds, particularly in the patent literature, which have been claimed to have pharmacological activity, even if data to sustain this claim have not been published. Each chapter also contains brief discussions of the method of synthesis and pharmacological test procedures.

CLAYS AND CLAY MINERALS—Edited by W. O. Milligan. Cloth; 573 pages, 6 x 9 inches. Washington, D. C.: National Academy of Sciences (publication 395) $7.

This is the publication of the third national conference on clay and clay minerals held at Rice Institute in Houston, Tex., October, 1954. The volume puts the entire proceedings into one handy reference. Several of the papers presented were concerned with electron microscopy and x-ray electron diffraction studies of various clays. Other subjects discussed included identification of clays, swelling of clays, ion-exchange capacity, viscosity, peptization resistance, and related matters.

THE CONDENSED CHEMICAL DICTIONARY, 5th Edition—By Arthur and Elizabeth Rose. Cloth; 1,200 pages, 6 x 9 inches. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation; $12.50.

The new fifth edition, just off the press, is entirely new and very considerably enlarged over the fourth edition published in 1950. It has over 30,000 entries. Included with the definition or description is data on the physical and chemical properties of chemicals and raw materials.

It contains the latest information on containers, shipping regulations and safety instructions. It is well cross-referenced. It is thumb-indexed for quick reference, has easy-to-read print, and is indeed an extremely valuable and useful dictionary.

LATEX, NATURAL AND SYNTHETIC—By Philip G. Cook. Cloth; 230 pages, 5 x 7 inches. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation; $3.50.

This little book is designed, not for the expert, but for newcomers into the rubber or latex emulsion field. It is intended to make plain, essentially in layman's language, how both the natural and synthetic types of latices are produced, modified, and ultimately converted into useful products.

The book logically and chronologically develops the progress of the industry up to the present date. It deals with production and imports, testing and use, compounding, and the factors that affect liquid properties and film properties. Such latex products are discussed as synthetic rubber latices, rubber/plastic latices, unsupported films, coatings, binders, and saturants.

CREATIVE COMMUNICATION — By Edwin Laird Cady. Cloth; 158 pages, 4½x6¾ inches. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation, $2.50.

This little volume is designed to be of assistance to technical and non-technical persons in helping them put over their ideas via the written word. The author is well qualified to write on this subject, since over the past forty years he has written some 5,000 articles, manuals, books and booklets on all phases of industry. The book explains how to get and hold the attention of the reader, and put over your ideas understandably.

Antibiotics Rules Changed

Amendments to regulations covering the testing and certification of antibiotic drugs have been published in the *Federal Register* by the Food and Drug Administration. The amendments relate to tetracycline hydrochloride-nystatin capsules; streptomycin tablets; capsules tetracycline and oleandomycin phosphate; and chlortetracycline troches.

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Aliphatic Organics

On sales to the paint and automotive industries, glycerine moved in heavy volume last week. The pattern of orders gave substantial indication that December would provide an even livelier market. Trade sources doubted that the Middle East crisis would agitate impulsive market behavior and scotched persistent rumors that another glycerine price change was in the works. The current price structure was regarded as stable. Producers pointed to factors that would tend to preclude a further adjustment in either direction. They said it was likely that current quotations would stand at least through the balance of this calendar year.

Methanol was moving extremely well, and there was talk of a 30 million gallon per year boost in production capacity.

Blackstrap molasses rose again, up 1 cent per gallon at both New Orleans and New York. Demand was slow to moderate at New Orleans, moderate in New York. Supplies were adequate at both points.

Primarily on demand for use as a cold metal degreasing agent, 1,1,1-trichlorethane was notably active last week. Rated twenty times more tolerable in the atmosphere than carbon tetrachloride, it was winning home use preference as a spot remover.

Largely on the strength of its use as an intermediate in manufacture of propellants for aerosol sprays, carbon tet was running well ahead of last year in terms of sales volume.

Its superior solvent properties had given perchloroethylene a commanding lead in the retail dry cleaning business.

Hydroabietyl alcohol was moving in markedly increased volume.

Sales volume of trichloroethylene was holding up well, most of it accountable to demand for its use in vapor degreasing of metals.

Curtailed production during a midsummer strike and very heavy seasonal demand added up to some short spots in supply of ethylene glycol. The antifreeze business was going full tilt, and some producers were sold up, though full production has been coming onto the market for several weeks. Manufacture of epoxy resins, synthetic fibers and explosives was also providing firm market support.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Carbon tet was moving last week in a way that was gratifying to producers. Now no more than a negligible factor in the dry cleaning business, it was in very heavy demand as an intermediate in manufacture of propellants for aerosol sprays. The net effect was that sales volume was well ahead of the pace set at this season one year ago.

Production in the month of August, latest month for which Tariff Commission figures were available, was put at 23,429,056 pounds, compared to 19,117,800 pounds produced in the previous month. Total output for the first eight calendar months amounted to 198,674,356 pounds. Total for calendar year 1955 was 275,452,245 pounds.

Ethylene Glycol—With the antifreeze business in full swing, ethylene glycol was in very heavy demand last week. A strike having curtailed production somewhat, earlier in the year, supply was a bit short in some spots. Some major producers were sold up, even though full production has been coming onto the market for several weeks.

This material continued to gain business in the antifreeze line at the expense of methyl alcohol. It was being used in several of the new model cars by their manufacturers. This segment of the market hit a high in September and October and was still going strong last week, but it was expected to go into seasonal decline late this month. Over all, the antifreeze business this year was reported as substantially bigger than it was in 1955.

Epoxy resins were accounting for a heavy volume of trade. Interest in ethylene glycol was strong also for use in manufacture of explosives and certain synthetic fibers.

Production during the month of August, latest month for which figures of the Tariff Commisison were available, amounted to 84,494,887 pounds, compared to 72,263,184 pounds produced in July, while the strike was on. Cumulative total of production in 1956 through the first eight months was 657,035,934 pounds. A total 888,360,747 pounds was produced in calendar year 1955.

Glycerine—Demand was following a well defined trend of improvement, producers reported last week. Trade with the paint industry and automobile manufacturers was particularly active, and there were definite indications that it would be still heavier in December.

Business was stable through mid-summer at a relatively low level, when compared to the level reported in the like period in 1955. It was fair in October, substantially improved. November was described as good. It was noted that most orders were for production of alkyd resins for use in paints and that the orders in this category were concentrated for late November delivery.

Producers reasoned that the demand channel led back to automotive manufacture, in large part, and that this activity had improved in the last few weeks but had been somewhat limited by production bugs. When these difficulties are ironed out, say late this month, a further and sharp upturn is looked for, with auto production and glycerine demand expected to reach a seasonal high in December.

Trade sources doubted that the trouble in the Middle East would precipitate any impulsive market behavior, such as scare buying. They pointed out that there were heavy inventories, well in excess of the minimum stockpile requirements during World War II, and that synthetic production, supported by substantial new capacity brought on stream this year, was at a high level. Capacity was substantially greater than current production.

Heavy as inventories appeared to be, producers pointed out that they were equal to only about 3.2 months consumption. They said that, in view of the fact that about half of production was now synthetic and that producers' plants were on the average about 15 days away from their customers, in terms of deliveries, current inventories could be considered to be about normal.

Production and consumption were now running even, it was reported. This position had been reached in part by shaving production, which was not restored to the very high level reported last spring, and in part by improved demand.

There were persistent rumors for some weeks that another price change was in the works. A thorough check of producers turned up nothing at all that would substantiate them. It was pointed out that the reductions effected at the end of August had put prices on a firm foundation and that the subsequent improvement in demand made it extremely unlikely that anyone would reduce them further. In any case, it was said, the Middle East conflict would give pause. Glycerine is required for the manufacture of dynamite, ammunition and rocket propellants.

Heavy inventories and the surplus of production capacity over current demand, it was believed, would rule out any price increase at least through the balance of the current calendar year.

Hydroabietyl Alcohol—The producers reported considerable increase in volume of trade in the technical material over the past two years or so.

In spite of more recent price increases, quotations last week were still substantially below prices listed 18 months ago. Technical material was now priced at 27¼c. per pound in tanklots, 29¼c. per pound in carlots, 29¾c. per pound in less carlots for ten or more drums and 30¼c. per pound for from one to nine drums, all the foregoing on a delivered basis to points in Zone 1.

The zone includes all the continental US except Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Ore-

PriceTrends

Advanced
Molasses, New Orleans, 1c. per gal.
New York, 1c. per gal.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(1926-1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 11, 1955
130.43	130.38	130.34	130.73

For Current Prices see Page 9

Aliphatic Organics

gon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming and the western part of Texas.

Prices were 2c. per pound higher in the West.

A high molecular weight, non-volatile monohydric alcohol, hydroabietyl was in demand for use in preparation of high-polymer alkyd vehicles used in manufacture of odorless flat wall enamels on account of properties which control viscosity and improve solubility in odorless mineral spirits. In this and in other types of alkyds, used as a mono functional alcohol, it serves to limit chain growth of the resinous polymer.

Trade depended also on use in resins for nitrocellulose wood finishing systems, plastics, petroleum additives, textiles and adhesives.

Molasses—Blackstrap rose 1c. per gallon a week ago at both New Orleans and New York. Quotations as of last Monday were 24c. to 25c. per gallon at New Orleans, where some dealers had asked even higher prices, and 25c. per gallon at New York.

Quotations at New Orleans had been 23c. to 25c. per gallon in the week previous, 15c. per gallon at the beginning of August, 13c. per gallon late in June, 10¼c. per gallon at the beginning of the calendar year.

At New Year, prices were 24c. to 25c. per gallon in the week before last, 16c. per gallon at the beginning of August, 12½c. per gallon at the beginning of the year.

Last week's climb was even steeper at other points, up from $32 to $35 per ton on the west coast, up from 22c. to 24c. per gallon at Wilmington, N. C.

Feed molasses markets were steady in general but not in the Gulf area. Demand was slow to moderate at New Orleans, moderate in New York.

Supply was adequate in New Orleans and New York and at most other marketing points.

For the limited supplies of beet, citrus and corn molasses that were available, demand was reported as good to strong. Prices were unchanged.

Pentaerythritol—Louisiana, Mo., was added last week by a major producer as an additional shipping point for both the mono and technical grades. Inasmuch as this material is billed on an f.o.b. works basis, the producer pointed out, the new basing point will benefit customers in the west in terms of reduced delivered costs.

Perchloroethylene—Trade was brisk last week in keeping with the fact that this material now held a commanding lead in the retail dry cleaning business. Most of this business that formerly went to carbon tetrachloride was now going to perchloroethylene. Less toxic, with a health threshold of 200 ppm of atmosphere, as compared to only 25 ppm for carbon tet, perchloroethylene was winning markets primarily on the strength of superior solvent properties, producers said.

Latest figures available from the Tariff Commission indicated that production in August amounted to 12,023,090 pounds, compared to output of 10,890,334 pounds in July. The August figure brought the cumulative total for the first eight calendar months to 123,3412,917 pounds. The total production in calendar year 1955 was 176,997,831 pounds.

1,1,1-Trichlorethane—This material was moving notably well last week. Marketed primarily as a cold metal degreasing agent, it was winning preference as a home spot cleaner on account of its relatively low toxicity. It has been rated as twenty times more tolerable than carbon tetrachloride, which it has been replacing in the home dry cleaning field. The threshold for carbon tet in the atmosphere was put at 25 ppm, that for 1,1,1-trichlorethane at 500 ppm.

Use in metal degreasing was largely concentrated in the cold cleaning of small machines.

Annotated Bibliography on
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Department of Agriculture has proposed to the Food and Drug Administration that it approve a tolerance of 200 parts per million for residues of mineral oil used as a pesticide for the prevention of feed grains infestation.

The department explained that the oil is being sprayed on stored shelled corn and grain sorghum to control the Indianmeal moth and related species. It does not involve a hazard to man or to animals.

FDA said that persons who have submitted an application for the registration of an economic poison consisting of mineral oil may request that the proposal be referred to an advisory committee of experts provided for in the Miller pesticide law within thirty days. Other persons have thirty days in which to submit comments to the FDA on the proposal.

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PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight	89.14
Boiling Point, at 760mm	165°C
Melting Point	30-31°C
Specific Gravity at 20/20°C	0.934
pH of 0.1M Aqueous Solution at 20°C	11.3
Solubility	Miscible with water, aromatic hydrocarbons, alcohols, esters. Insoluble in aliphatic hydrocarbons.

SPECIFICATIONS

Neutral Equiv.	88.5-91.0
Color, APHA, max.	20
Water, by wt., max.	0.8%
Distill. Range	156°C-177°C
Below 161°C, max.	10%
Above 168°C, max.	5%
Odor	Characteristic
Non-volatile matter by weight, max.	0.005%

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TRIS AMINO (Tris [hydroxymethyl] aminomethane) $(CH_2OH)_3CNH_2$

AB (2-Amino-1-butanol) $CH_3CH_2CHNH_2CH_2OH$

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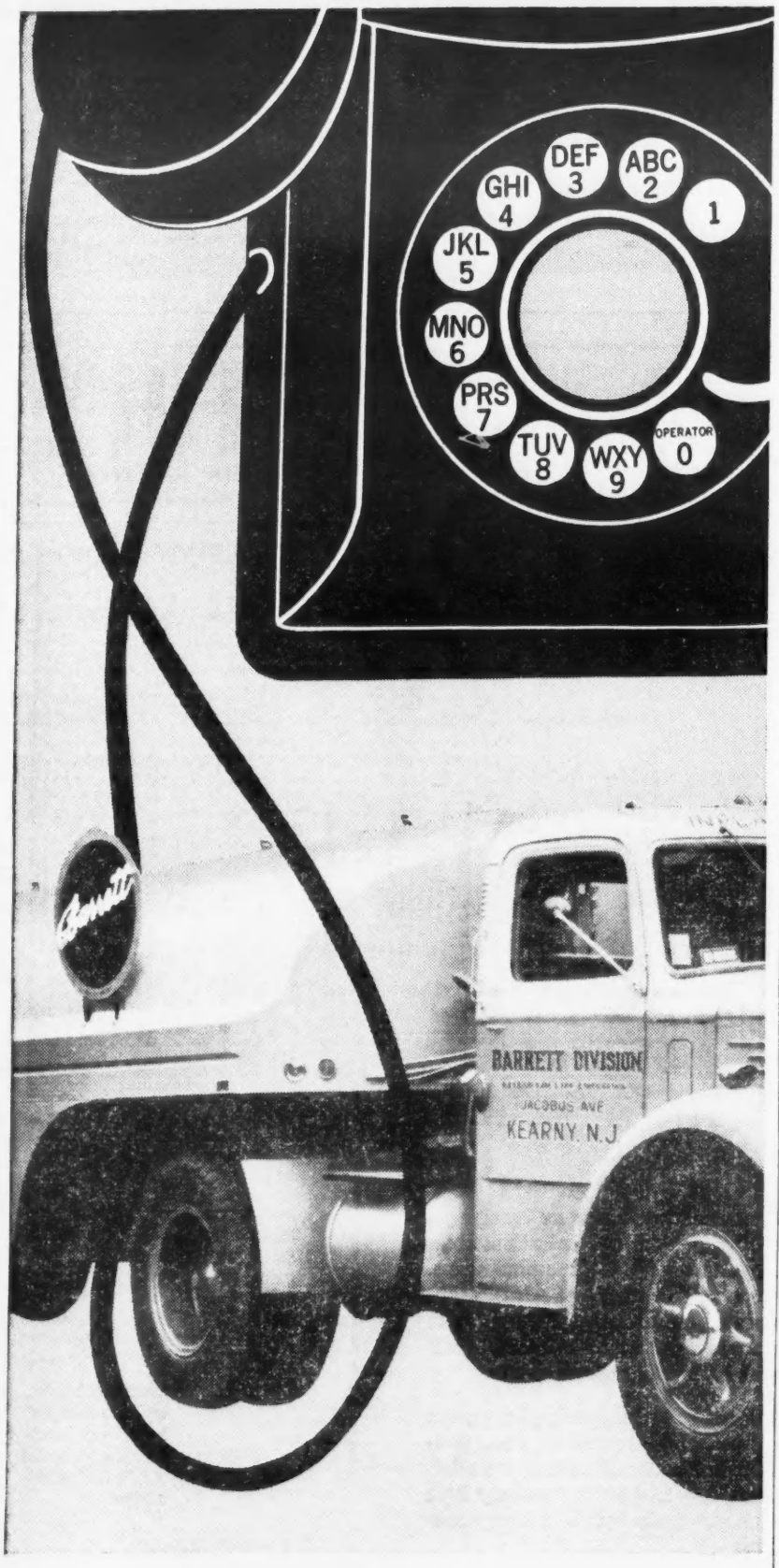

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Coal Chemicals

Increased automotive production and the generally high level of industrial activity were putting heavy pressure on benzol supply last week. Production of this solvent was close to capacity, and material from behind the Iron Curtain was showing up at US ports in very substantial volume. Altogether, the available benzol was not at all in excess of immediate demand. Some sources believed that the tense situation in the Middle East would tighten up the market. They pointed out that a tanker shortage would be felt if shipping had to be diverted around Africa for very long, that crude petroleum, and hence gasoline, would become short in Europe and that material now imported here might then be diverted to Europe for motor fuel.

Naphthalene was abundant at all points last week. Heavy imports on contract were noted, but the import spot market was at a standstill.

Pyridine was improved but still on the weak side. The situation was aggravated by occasional sales here of cut-rate material from behind the Iron Curtain.

Xylol was sold up in advance of production, but consumers were ordering ahead and getting adequate supplies more or less on schedule.

DBPC was in urgent demand, and the limiting factor on sales now was availability of material. New production facilities were being brought on for both raw material p-cresol and DBPC itself. Trade sources expected that a balanced market could be achieved after several months.

The American Iron and Steel Institute estimated that steel production in the week ended November 11 would amount to 100.6 percent of theoretical capacity, equivalent to 2,476,000 tons of steel. That figure was compared to steel output of 2,493,000 tons in the week previous, 2,483,000 tons in the comparable week one month ago and 2,404,000 tons in the corresponding week in 1955.

PriceTrends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 11, 1955
115.56	115.56	115.53	114.73

For Current Prices see Page 9

Basic Products

Benzol—Very heavy demand continued to absorb immediately the large supply coming onto the market from cokeoven and petroleum sources in this country and European imports. Automotive manufacture was firming up the market.

Nobody could say last week what effect the situation in the Middle East might have. But several possibilities were mentioned, all of a nature that would further strengthen the market.

The need to bring petroleum the long way around Africa while the Suez Canal is closed would inevitably lead to a shortage of tankers and higher freight rates, trade sources said. It was believed that most of the benzol coming here from Europe was moving in accordance with long-term commitments. To the extent that this may be so, consumers of this material would be obliged to absorb increased costs and import as much benzol as ever for some time to come. Should the situation continue, however, the import business might be allowed to die.

On the other hand, there were reasons, in the view of some people dealing in foreign trade, that might induce the exporting countries to release US consumers from contract commitments.

A tanker shortage, it was pointed out, could make petroleum crudes, and thus gasoline, scarce and prohibitively expensive in Europe. It was believed that US dealers would in time make up any deficiency of gasoline in Europe but that there would be a lengthy interlude between the time a shortage might appear and the time that sufficient US material could be made available to cover it. During such an interlude, dealers said, European producers might find it more profitable to sell their benzol for motor fuel than to export it to the US.

More generally, it was believed that the tense international situation would ultimately induce Old World nations to stockpile benzol rather than offer it in foreign trade.

Trade sources estimated that Russia, prior to the Suez crisis, was preparing to export about 200,000 metric tons of benzol in 1957, that about 50,000 tons would be disposed of in Europe and the rest sold in the US, Canada and Japan. The material to be offered outside Europe, these sources predicted, would be sold at prices having the same ratio to domestic prices of the consumer countries as they have now. Russian benzol currently coming into this country has been selling at about 7c. per gallon less than the basic domestic price.

Benzol was generally in balance in

Aromatic Chemicals Output: August

Following are statistics based on data compiled by the Tariff Commission relating to production of certain aromatic chemicals during August and corresponding figures for the month previous. Figures representing cokeoven production of benzol, creosote oil, crude naphthalene and toluol are those previously published with other figures reported by the Bureau of Mines. Where no figure is given, it is because available data would have disclosed confidential information or because the data on hand were believed to be incomplete. Dyes are identified by color index or prototype number.

		August 1956	*July* 1956
Acetanilide	lbs.	114,800	.....
Aniline	lbs.	7,284,921	5,602,527
Benzol, tar distillers	gals.	2,799,775	2,461,469
Cokeoven operators	gals	12,624,974	3,416,601
Total from coal sources	gals.	15,424,749	5,878,070
Petroleum operators	gals.	8,796,137	8,840,369
Total from all sources	gals.	24,220,886	14,718,439
Creosote oil (100 percent creosote basis)			
Tar distillers	gals.	6,729,098	4,991,251
Cokeoven operators	gals.	2,430,803	378,642
Total	gals.	9,159,901	5,369,893
Cresols, meta-para	lbs.	932,310	1,390,215
Ortho-meta-para	lbs.	.....	.....
Cresylic Acid, refined, all sources	lbs.	4,742,758	4,759,008
Dyes, C. I. 202, chrome blue black R	lbs.	66,226	34,116
C. I. 581, direct black EW	lbs.	327,153	290,061
P. 302, naphthol AS	lbs.	42,557	.....
Monochlorobenzene	lbs.	31,624,489	34,408,505
Naphthalene, crude, tar distillers	lbs.	20,599,514	24,234,867
Cokeoven operators	lbs.	13,266,029	.....
Total crude	lbs.	33,865,543	24,234,867
Refined, tar distillers	lbs.	6,062,793	2,778,482
Phenol, tech. and USP all sources	lbs.	33,011,194	35,790,653
Phthalic Anhydride	lbs.	24,142,752	24,965,126
Styrene, from all plants	lbs.	90,882,026	78,104,379
Toluol, cokeoven operators	gals.	2,601,060	879,315
From other sources	gals.	9,593,610	10,422,862
Total from all sources	gals.	12,194,670	11,302,177
Xylol, from all sources	gals.	9,992,503	11,010,160

Coal Chemicals

Western Europe. The only excess supply was believed to be about 10,000 to 12,000 metric tons in the Netherlands, and this, it was expected, would soon be reduced by increased requirements of the chemical industry. Prices were stable generally. The exception was in Czechoslovakia, where there were attempts to increase prices from $5 to $10 per ton at the beginning of the second calendar quarter. This move was generally unsuccessful, largely because US producers, bound by contract commitments, did not increase prices during or after the summer steel strike.

Industry sources said it was not likely that domestic prices would be increased and that, if they were, a rigid limit of not more than 1½c. per gallon, or at the very most 2c. per gallon, would govern any increase. The reason given was the competitive factor with respect to benzol from petroleum sources.

Producers' inventories of benzol had not yet reached a normal level.

Some producers thought supply—coming onto the market rapidly from stepped up cokeoven production and heavy imports—might overtake demand early next year. Others made forecasts that were altogether optimistic.

Naphthalene—Material was abundant last week at all points and from all sources. Cokeovens were operating very close to actual capacity. At this accelerated pace, yields of the naphthalene were exceptionally high. The market was on the soft side in Europe, with the result that European producers were having no trouble meeting contract commitments for deliveries in this country.

There was no spot market at all for imported material. Price had become a secondary consideration. Some material from behind the Iron Curtain was offered here recently at a ridiculously low price, yet failed to attract a buyer. No one would buy on spot at any price, apparently.

Dealers thought there was some prospect for better business in the possibility that unrest in the Middle East and Eastern Europe might panic consumers abroad into a spate of heavy buying. They said that a tighter European market might in time be reflected in brisker trade in this country.

It was noted that in this country ten pounds of naphthalene was still required to produce about eight pounds of phthalic anhydride, while European producers were now getting better than nine, sometimes nearly ten pounds of phthalic from ten pounds of naphthalene. The ratio was vital to demand for crude naphthalene, since phthalic was now accounting for nearly all trade in crude.

Pyridine—Producers noted some improvement in this market during the past six months or so, but it was still pretty weak. Cost factors precluded substantial price reduction, and competitive compounds were hanging on to much of the trade that used to go to pyridine.

The market was quite weak in Europe also. Most producers were maintaining the price line abroad, believing, as domestic producers did, that little additional volume could be realized from price reduction. However, some material from behind the Iron Curtain, particularly from Russia and Poland, was selling here at very sharply cut prices. Sales of this material have been reported at as low as 40c. per pound, c.i.f.

Xylol—Cokeoven output generally was sold up well in advance of production, and producers were given no chance of building up stocks. Increased automotive production was said to account for most of the very heavy demand noted in the past few weeks. The auto industry was consuming the material chiefly by way of alkyd finishes and baking enamels.

So far as cokeoven production went, xylol could be described as very tight in general. However, it was not tight in the sense that customers were in a desperate position for want of enough material to meet their requirements. These could be evaluated far enough in advance that petroleum producers were regularly making up the excess of demand over cokeoven output. The market was, therefore, described as being in excellent balance, ideal for cokeoven and petroleum producers alike and for consumers, as well.

Prices, for long unchanged, were quite firm.

Intermediates

2,6-Di-tert-Butyl-p-cresol — Trade in DBPC continued to show gains at a fast pace. Increasing use was noted for the anti-oxidant in both the technical form, as a gasoline additive, and the food grade.

Volume of sales was for the present limited only by production. The cork on output appeared both as a lack of sufficient raw material and as inadequacy of production capacity for DBPC itself. The problem was being solved vigorously. New facilities for production of p-cresol were under construction. One major new producer of DBPC was already in production and another recently announced plans to enter the field.

Trade sources predicted that balance would be restored after several months.

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending November 11 was as follows:—

Ammonia liquor	lbs.	963,704
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	41,035,118
Benzol	gals.	3,668,291
Coaltar	gals.	18,030,582
Creosote oil	gals.	699,462
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	3,901,445
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	13,989
Toluol	gals.	808,267
Xylol	gals.	233,154

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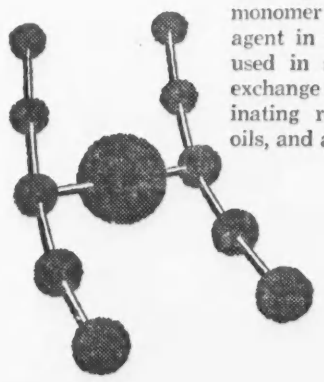

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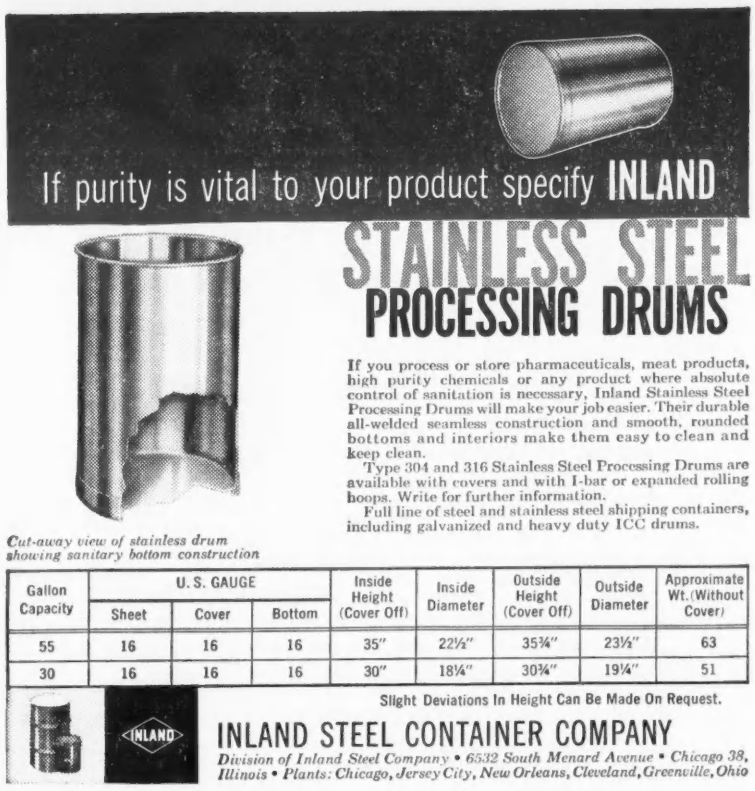
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30 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 30" | 18¼" | 30¾" | 19¼" | 51
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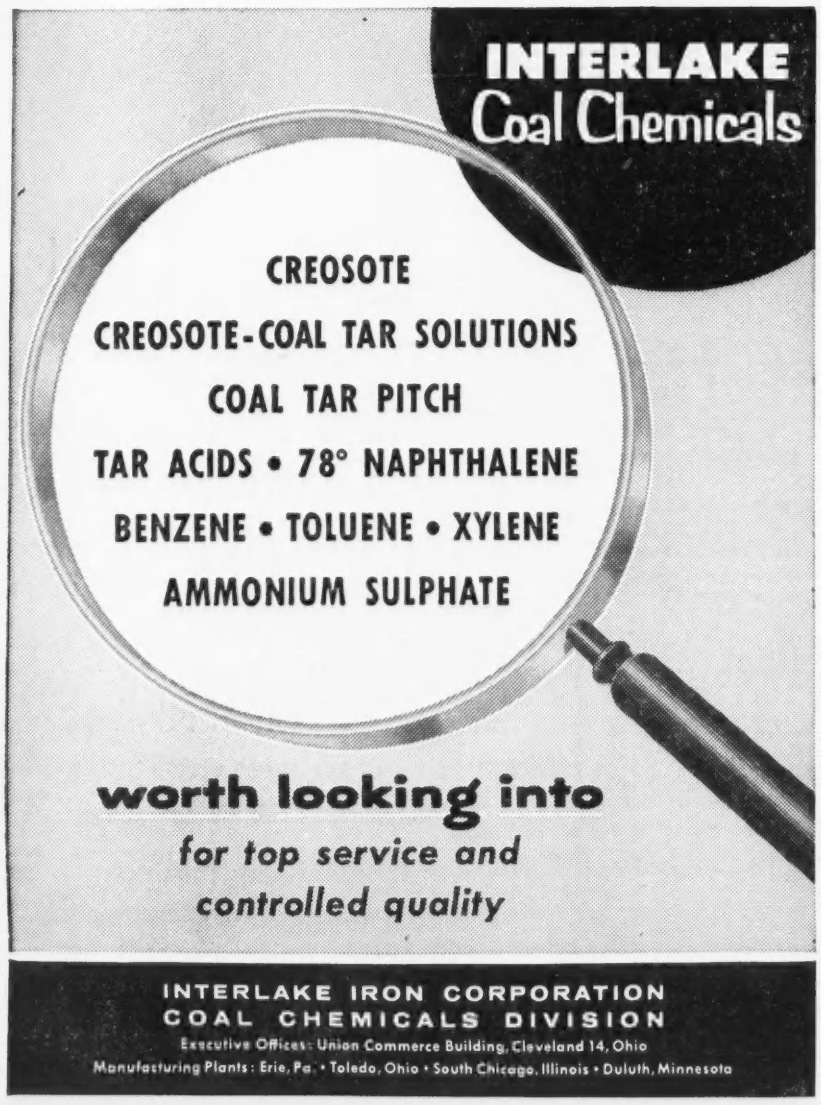
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Sodium Monofluorophosphate Prescription Rule Removed

Sodium monofluorophosphate (Na_2PO_3F) preparations have been removed from the list of drugs which may be sold only on prescription, it was announced last week by the Food and Drug Administration. In order to comply with the exemption, certain conditions must be met, including the following:

The sodium monofluorophosphate is prepared with other components in an aqueous solution suitable for household use as a dentifrice, and contains no other drug limited to prescription sale.

The preparation contains not more than 60 milligrams of sodium monofluorophosphate per milliliter and is packaged to contain not more than 3.6 grams of sodium monofluorophosphate per retail package.

The preparation is labeled with adequate directions for use only as a dentifrice by adults and children six years of age and over, and includes instructions to rinse the mouth thoroughly after brushing the teeth.

Diamond Black Leaf Names Snyder a District Manager

Dale E. Snyder has been appointed eastern district manager of Diamond Black Leaf Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Mr. Snyder will supervise the merchandising and sale of "Black Leaf" agricultural chemicals, gardening aids and lawn-care chemicals in a fourteen-state area from Maine to North Carolina. He will make his headquarters at the eastern sales office, 332 North Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.

FTC Swears in Tait As Successor to Mason

Edward Thomas Tait took his post as the newest member of the Federal Trade Commission at swearing in ceremonies November 2. He succeeds Lowell B. Mason, whose term expired on September 26.

Mr. Tait, who is thirty-six, is one of the youngest commissioner's in the agency's forty-two-year history.

AEC Allows

—*Continued from page 5*

Japan will be the first to be sold directly by US industry, it will represent the second US-built reactor to go into operation abroad.

A pool-type reactor designed and built at the commission's Oak Ridge (Tenn.) National Laboratory was exhibited by the United States Government at Geneva in August, 1955, during the International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, and later was sold to the Swiss Government. It has been reassembled at a research center near Zurich.

Three additional applications for licenses to export research reactors are pending before the commission. Two have been filed by AMF Atomics, Inc., of New York, covering the export of a pool-type reactor to Munich, Germany, and a light-water moderator reactor to be erected at an international exhibition in Amsterdam, Holland.

The third pending application is by the Babcock & Wilcox Company of New York for export of a pool-type reactor for erection at the University of Sao Paulo in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Plant Food Application

—*Continued from page 7*

the most popular source of this life-giving, profit-producing element."

Mr. Wooten recalled that when the institute was organized in 1950 only five or six companies producing anhydrous ammonia were selling it for direct application. Now, he said, there are more than forty synthetic nitrogen plants in production or under construction, and "for the first time in the history of American agriculture nitrogen supply exceeds demands."

"During the past five years," Mr. Wooten said, "more than 1,500,000 tons of ammonia fertilizer have been stored, transported and injected into the soil with almost a 100 percent safety record. I have not heard of a fatal accident in handling agricultural ammonia in over five years, and have heard of only a few minor accidents which have resulted in injury to persons, and most of these have been the result of human carelessness. This is a remarkable record, and I only wish that we could have as good a record in the operation of automobiles, tractors, airplanes and ocean liners."

The speaker said that anhydrous ammonia is now the leading source of nitrogen used by American farmers. During the past six years, he pointed out that the use of ammonia for direct application as a source of nitrogen has grown from 7 percent of the total N used to about 21 percent.

He commented that the great increase in the use of ammonia has also developed increased demands for the other two primary plant foods—phosphate and potash. The institute advocates balancing the use of nitrogen with the other elements for results, in keeping with recommendations of state universities.

Drug Trade Groups

—*Continued from page 7*

report on the Boggs bill. George Frates of National Association of Retail Druggists, will speak on narcotic legislation, and Chet Shaw will discuss the Health News Institute.

Fair trade developments will be reported by Maurice Mermey, of the Bureau of Education on Fair Trade. The proposed Pan American Congress of Pharmacy will be discussed by Robert A. Hardt.

Dr. T. McAlpin, of American Medical Association, will speak on new developments in medical care plans. Following a speech on the poison control program, by a speaker to be announced, new business will be taken up.

This will be followed by reports by the resolution committee and the nominating committee, appointment of the executive committee, and election of officers.

The conference is being sponsored by the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, American Drug Manufacturers' Association, American Pharmaceutical Association, American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association, and Federal Wholesale Druggists' Association.

Also, National Association Boards of Pharmacy, National Association of Chain Drug Stores, National Association of Retail Druggists, National Wholesale Druggists' Association, and the Proprietary Association.

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Textile, Leather Chemicals

Good volume of business was reported in textile and leather chemicals last week. Consumers continued to place orders for sizable quantities for prompt requirements and also absorbed a steady run of materials against contracts. Pricewise the market remained unchanged and firm. Bichromates continued to move at an excellent rate against former orders. All grades were maintained at prevailing levels. Other chemicals also enjoyed a good consuming demand.

Improved consumer interest was noted in potato starch and trading was quite active for prompt delivery. Inquiry also was better for future requirements. Grinders in Maine have stepped up production and were operating at capacity to cover contracts. Offers for prompt shipment were not liberal and well held at current quotations. Siamese tapioca flour continued to move in good volume against recent orders. Consumers also showed increased interest in forward requirements. Prices were easier for replacements. Lack of offers of Brazilian flour for shipment kept this market inactive and merely nominal. Sago flour for shipment was reported easy and lower, but had no effect pricewise on spot stocks.

Consuming inquiry for tanning material replacements continued spotty, with actual sales restricted to nearby shipment. Prices for shipment for all materials were unchanged and reflected the steadiness of primary markets.

Fiber consumption in September on woolen and worsted systems was 14 percent below August and approximately the same as in September, 1955, according to the Census Bureau.

The weekly average raw wool consumption during September was 7,995 thousand pounds, scoured basis, or 12 percent below August, and two percent above September last year. The rate of consumption of carpet class wool decreased 12 percent compared to the previous month and increased one percent compared to September, 1955; consumption of apparel class wool was 13 percent below August and two percent above September, 1955. Consumption of fibers other than raw wool averaged 5,080 thousand pounds per week, or 16 percent below the August average and three percent below September of last year.

Stocks of carpet wool in the United States totaled 41,000,000 pounds (scoured basis) October 1, it was reported by the Census Bureau. This represents a decrease of 3 percent from July 1, but an increase of 6 percent above October 1, last year.

PriceTrends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 11, 1955
108.55	108.55	108.29	106.38

For Current Prices see Page 9

Chemicals

Bichromates—Consuming demand was reported quite active for actual needs. Deliveries against current contracts also were in good request. Prices were firm at prevailing levels.

Sodium Acetate—Business was reported fairly active for prompt requirements. Quotations were unchanged and well held.

Sodium Hydrosulfite—Steady consuming demand was noted for actual needs. Prices were without change and firm.

Sodium Peroxide — Market remained steady, reflecting firmness of basic materials. Quotations were maintained at former levels. Demand was fairly active for prompt delivery.

Sulfonated Oils—Conditions were unchanged and steady. All grades were unchanged and steady.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood—Steady consuming demand was noted for prompt delivery. Market was steady and unchanged at 65c. to $1 per pound, depending upon quantity.

Corn Starch—Good volume of business was noted for actual requirements. Quotations ruled steady at former levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.27 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York, and powder, $7.39, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was boosted 7,259,000 bushels to 57,281,000 bushels for the week ended November 2, compared with 26,421,000 bushels for the same time last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Moderate demand was reported for spot and later delivery. Market remained unchanged. Flake was quoted at $1.70 to $1.72 per pound and powder, $1.74 to $1.76, spot according to quantity. Technical continued in light supply and maintained at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, spot as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Good demand continued for actual requirements. Market was unchanged at $1.03 to $1.05 per pound, spot, depending upon quantity.

Potato Starch — Production has increased and moved readily into consuming channels. New business was reported moderate, chiefly for prompt delivery. Inquiry for forward delivery also was more active. In Maine carlots were maintained at 6¼c. per pound, f.o.b. mills. Stocks on spot were well held at 8¼c. to 9¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity. Shipments from Idaho were unchanged at 6¼c. carlots, f.o.b. mills, less ¾c. per pound for shipment to eastern destinations.

Sago Flour—Stocks on spot were held at unchanged quotations. Raw was quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, and refined, 8¼c. to 8¾c., exwarehouse, as to quantity. Replacements were easier and ranged from 5.45c. to 5¾c. per pound, carlots, exdock, according to quality, prompt shipment.

Tapioca Flour—Buying interest continued confined to Siamese grades, while trading in Brazilian was slow because of high cost. Siamese medium grades were lower at 5.3c. to 5½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, prompt shipment, depending upon quantity. AAA grade was maintained at 6½c., same basis. Brazilian flour remained inactive and nominal at 10c. to 10½c., carlots, exdock, prompt shipment.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Buying interest was reported light and spotty. Prices were maintained at former levels. Solid extract guaranteed 60 percent was quoted at 9⅛c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty, prompt shipment and powdered, 70 percent, 10⅝c., same basis.

Cutch—This market remained firm at 8½c. per pound, carlots, exdock for prompt shipment. Trading of late has been quite active. Offers for shipment continued light.

Myrobalans—Primary market remained firm. Shipments were offered sparingly at unchanged quotations. Genuine J1 was held at $63 to $64 per ton, exdock, prompt shipment; crushed, $79 to $80 per ton and Bombay $61 to $62, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Moderate volume of business was reported for nearby shipment. Quotations were without change for all grades. Solid ordinary guaranteed 63 percent tannin was quoted at 11 21/32c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and clarified 64 percent 12 23/64c., same basis.

Valonia—This market continued steady, reflecting the firmness of primary sources. Offers for shipment were not liberal and well held at former quotations. Buying interest was spotty. Beards were unchanged at $86 per ton, carlots, exdock; cups, $64 per ton, same basis and extract, 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Consuming interest was moderate, with actual sales restricted to nearby shipment. Prices were without change. Fair average bark quoted at $95 to $96 per ton, exdock, prompt shipments and merchantable at $91 to $92. East African extract was unchanged at 9¾c., and South African 10c. per pound, carlots, exdock, plus duty.

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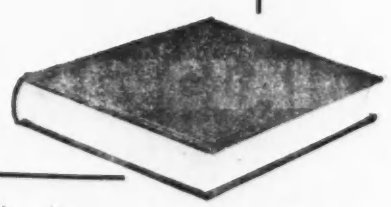

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CONTENTS

1. The Mineral Economy
2. Man and Iron
3. Geographic Pattern of the Steel Empires
4. Iron in the Americas
5. Iron in Europe
6. Iron in Asia, Australasia, and Africa
7. Iron Alloys
8. Coal in North America
9. Transportation of Coal in the United States—Anthracite
10. Coal in Europe
11. Coal in Asia, Australia, Africa and South America
12. Petroleum—A World View
13. The Petroleum Industry in North America
14. Petroleum in Foreign Nations
15. Natural Gas
16. Alternative Fuels
17. Copper
18. Lead and Zinc
19. Aluminum and Magnesium
20. Building Materials
21. Mineral Plant Foods—Nitrogen
22. Mineral Plant Foods—Phosphates
23. Mineral Plant Foods—Potash
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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

Trading in the drugs and fine chemicals market was at a moderate pace last week and price patterns were firmly held. Demand continued to be essentially good for vitamins and pharmaceutical chemicals, although there were scattered reports that business volume was not quite up to what it was during last year's fall drug season. Trade sources, in general, felt that demand would continue in a steady increase into November and early December.

Tartrates were moving well at seasonal levels. Prices were maintained as established October 1 when tartrates were advanced 2 cents per pound across the board. Tartar emetic, on which price action is always individual, was advanced 4 cents at that time. Importers reported varying prices on tartaric acid and cream of tartar. In some parts of the trade prices were increased proportionately as the domestic product moved up and in others the line was held. Sales were steady and the market was reported highly competitive by major domestic producers.

Mercurials prices and business were reported as being steady the year round. There has been no price action on mercurial items in this market in over two years. In recent months, mercurials of improved quality are being offered to the paint industry, it was said. Business volume was reported adequate, but not as good as last year.

Antibiotics were expected to finish out the year in a very strong position. Producers continued to be enthusiastic about combined antibiotics therapy possibilities. It was pointed out that combined antibictics have been successful in the treatment of tuberculosis and extension of combined therapy to other diseases seems logical. The market was expanding for products used in the preservation of food. Antibiotic action in food preservation is to retard growth of bacteria which cause spoilage so that foods retain fresh taste and natural appearance. Antibiotics for topical application are being used in increasing amounts. These products deal with a variety of infections of the eye, ear, nose and skin. Prices on penicillin, streptomycin and dihydrostreptomycin were firm after the advances of three weeks ago.

All grades of gelatin were in good demand. Production on pharmaceutical gelatin for use in tableting and in capsules was up sharply. Edible gelatin was moving at a moderate business volume. Total gelatin production in August was 3,984,000 pounds as against 4,260,000 pounds in September, according to Census bureau reports. These figures include production of edible, technical, pharmaceutical and photographic gelatin.

Aspirin—Acetylsalicylic acid was in good demand and producers reported supplies were plentiful. USP material continued to range in price from 56c. to 58c. per pound. Standard thirty to forty mesh grades sold for 61c. per pound. Interest was reported seasonally strong although, as yet, somewhat behind the pace set last year. It was felt that demand would probably continue to increase at a steady rate through the next few months.

Bacitracin—Supplies were plentiful and demand was moderate to good. Bacitracin in bulk, one billion units or more, was priced at 70c. per fifty thousand units. Lots of less than one billion units were quoted at 75c. per fifty thousand units. Bacitracin suitable for topical use and intramuscular injection was available in quantity. Bacitracin is considered nonallergic and rarely causes sensitivity.

Citrus Bioflavonoids—The market was expanding for such citrus bioflavonoids as hesperidin and hesperidin methyl chalcone with a growing number of clinical studies indicating their importance in maintaining health and combatting disease. Implications were that the bioflavonoids could be used as nutritional and therapeutic agents. There has been some research done suggesting the use of these agents in respiratory disease, while more conclusive evidence has been on their effectiveness in prenatal control of habitual abortion and vascular disease.

Herperidine prices were firmly quoted at $8.95 per pound in twenty-five pound lots. Methyl chalcone, fifty pound lots, was selling at $22.50 per pound. Supplies were reported adequate and sales were steady at a moderate rate. Interest was reported very good and expected to continue so.

PriceTrends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 11, 1955
65.22	65.22	65.86	66.42

For Current Prices see Page 9

Dihydrostreptomycin—As with penicillin, prices on dihydrostreptomycin were advanced three weeks ago. The base price on dihydro is currently quoted at 7½c. per one million units. Supplies were quite adequate and production was reported roughly three times that of streptomycin.

Dihydrostreptomycin sulfate forms a practically water white solution and is a highly po' t antibacterial agent effective against a wide variety of pathogenic microorganisms. It is effective against gram-negative organisms, many of which are not sensitive to penicillin. Recent reports indicate that dihydro has been used in combination with streptomycin and penicillin as a supplemental antibiotic in poultry feed. The resultant bird strains were said to have a better appearance and show better breeding performance.

Gelatin—Census bureau reports revealed that 3,039,000 pounds of edible gelatin were produced in August as against a September output of 3,116,000 pounds. All grades of gelatin were in good demand and supplies were plentiful. Pharmaceutical gelatin, for use in tableting and in capsules, was up sharply. In September, production amounted to 369,000 pounds as against 125,000 pounds in August. Overall gelatin shipments in August totaled 4,384,000 pounds while 4,110,000 pounds were shipped in September. End-of-month stocks in August amounted to 11,943,000 pounds as against 12,093,000 pounds in September.

Pure pork skin, edible gelatin, 75 Bloom test, was priced at 53c. per pound, while 275 Bloom test material was priced at 81c. Bloom test strength is indicated by the number of grams it takes to depress a batch of chilled gelatin four centimeters while maintaining standard mix concentration of fourteen parts water to one part gelatin.

Iodides—Prices on iodides were unchanged last week following the reduction in the price of crude iodine some weeks before. Resublimed iodine was still quoted at $2.30 per pound while ammonium iodide ranged from $4.26 to $4.28 per pound depending on quantity and seller. Ethyl iodide was at $3.30 and thymol iodide at $7.30 per pound. Sodium iodide ranged in price from $2.55 to $2.62. Supplies were plentiful and demand was routine with prompt delivery promised by all producers.

Kaolin—NF powder was 10c. per pound while NF, colloidal grade, was quoted at 15½c. per pound. Demand was steady at a low volume and supplies were quite adequate to handle current trade needs.

Mercurials—Mercurials were said to be moving in moderate business volume. Prices have been unchanged in this market for over two years and no changes were in prospect it was said. Trade sources felt that one way to increase business volume in mercurials is through the use of improved varieties of products for older established uses, such as in the paint industry. Supplies were readily available to cover all trade requirements. Corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride) NF crystalline, fifty pounds lots or more, was priced at $4.98 while granular or powdered grades sold for $4.78 per pound. Ammoniated mercury, USP powder, was quoted at $6.75 per pound while yellow, mercurious iodide, NF, was priced at $7.72 per pound.

Neomycin—Prices on neomycin sulfate were unchanged. Although the antibacterial spectrum of neomycin is broader than that of streptomycin, penicillin or bacitracin, it exhibits certain toxic side effects after prolonged parenteral admin-

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istration. For this reason, it was pointed out, neomycin is most often used in the treatment of dermatological conditions and as a topical ointment. There was moderate demand for neomycin and supplies were reported adequate to cover trade needs at the present time.

Neomycin sulfate, dry powder, was available in five kilo lots at 45c. per gram. Lots of 100 to 999 grams were quoted at 55c. per gram.

Penicillin—Price adjustments were complete and base prices on penicillin salts, that is, procaine, sodium and potassium, was reported at 5c. per million units. One producer reported both sterile and bulk grades advanced while other advanced only sterile grades.

With pencillin production at an all-time high and the evident interest felt in medical circles for combined antibiotics therapy, producers were enthusiastic about business prospects for 1957.

Of the various forms of penicillin developed, penicillin G is the dominant form, although current reports indicate success for oral penicillin V in pneumonia cases. Penicillin V has also been shown effective in the prophylactic treatment of children with chronic bronchitis or infectious asthma, according to trade sources.

Sodium Benzoate—It was reported that sodium benzoate continued to move in good busines volume with many orders going to firms concerned with food preservation. This item also has found increased use in pharmaceutical preparations and as an intermediate in the manufacture of dyes, it was said.

USP sodium benzoate in hundred pound lots or more was currently quoted at 46c. per pound. In truck loads, the price was 41½c. Supplies were good and consuming interest was reported by a major producer.

Sodium Lactate—Demand was spotty for edible sodium lactate. The 50% grades were quoted at 21½c. per pound, while 60% was priced at 26½c. Supplies were plentiful and prices were firmly quoted. It was felt that there was little chance of any price change in the near future.

Streptomycin—Demand was moderate for streptomycin after the price increases of three weeks ago. At that time prices were advanced to 7½c. per million units marking an increase of ½c. As with the other major antibiotics, streptomycin was being used in combined antibiotics therapy. There were mixed opinions on the efficacy of this method, but trade sources admitted that the trend was definitely in that direction. It was said that if combination antibiotics do find favor with the medical profession there might be a new element of competition introduced into the antibiotics field. Many firms have new antibiotics which are effective, but, in use cannot compete with the established broad spectrum products. By combining new products with established agents, many firms will be able to offer competitive products.

Tartrates—Producers reported prompt shipments and prices unchanged after the October 1 across the board increases. Domestic material was in good demand and the market was highly competitive with tartaric acid and cream of tartar imports coming in at a steady rate. Prices on imported tartaric acid ranged from 42c. to 45c. per pound while cream of tartar prices were quoted at 31c. to 35c. per pound. Varying prices were quoted by importers since some people made adjustments as the domestic product went up and some maintained prices at previous levels. NF cream of tartar, domestic, 5,000 pounds or more, was priced at 40½c. Domestic tartaric acid in 230 or 250 pound drums, carlots, was quoted at 49c. per pound. Technical tartar emetic ranged from 69½c. to 74½c. while USP powder, in drum quantities, was priced at 74½c. to 79½c. per pound. NF potassium sodium tartrate (Rochelle salt) in carlots, was priced at 42½c. per pound. Prices on 5,000 pounds was 43c. and smaller lots ranged from 43½c. to 49c.

dl-a-Tocopherol—Manufacturers adjusted prices of vitamin E and E acetate last week, following the lead of a major producer who had reduced prices the week previous. The new, dry form of E acetate introduced at that time has been reported to be especially suitable for nutritional supplements. It is said that the new product does not melt or liquefy at processing temperatures or when mixed with other vitamins, thereby causing cracking of tablets during shelf life. Practically no measurable loss of vitamin E potency occurs during normal handling and storage is was reported. Demand for E and E acetate was moderate and sales were steady at a good volume. Supplies were plentiful and all calls were being met promptly.

Vitamins—Price levels on the major vitamins were fully maintained last week and demand continued to be moderate to very good. Some producers reported they were doing better than average business for the fall season while others reported buying slightly behind what it was a year ago at this time. It was generally agreed that interest in thiamin mononitrate and folic acid was very good as was the case with niacin and ascorbic acid. All grades of riboflavin were moving in good business volume as were the various cyanocobalamin products. The latter was especially good in oral grades it was said. Sales of pyridoxin were moderate and calcium pantothenate was steady at a low volume.

USP riboflavin, in kilo lots, was available at $65 per kilo. It was pointed out that density and low electrostatic properties provides easy handling in preparing pharmaceutical tablets, soft gelatin capsules and dry enrichment mixtures for this type of ribo.

Readily soluble riboflavin was quoted at $130 per kilo in kilo lots. Its use is primarily in parenteral solutions which ap-

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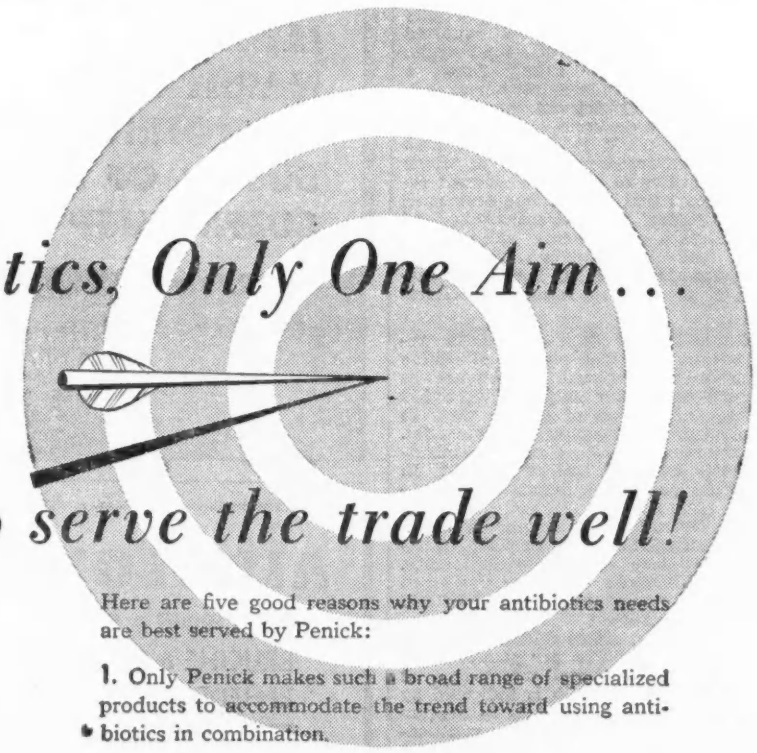

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals

proach or exceed the maximum solubility limits of the regular B_2.

Riboflavin 5' phosphate sodium in 100 kilo lots was priced at $125 per kilo. This type of ribo is preferred for all solutions. It was reported that solubility properties allow high concentrations to be used and this grade of ribo is especially valuable for highly concentrated oral and parenteral multi-vitamin solutions with or without ascorbic acid.

Thiamin was reported in kilo lots at $60 for the hydrochloride and $62, same quantity, for the mononitrate. B_1 production was slated for use mainly in nutritive supplements, food and cereal enrichment. Both grades were reported instantly available in quantity. Demand was good.

Ascorbic acid and salts production in June ran to 235.000 pounds as against a 1955 June production of 196.000 pounds. Current use in food preserving and canning industries has helped bolster sales which fell off to the beverage trade at the close of the summer. Producers felt that vitamin C could well be termed a good year round seller. Ten kilo lots were priced at $12.35 per kilo. Supplies were quite adequate to handle curernt needs.

Inquiry for calcium pantothenate continued more or less routine. Cal pan, in drum quantities, was priced at 4½c. per gram. Supplies were plentiful.

Botanicals

Conditions of scarcity continued to dominate the botanicals market whether producers were concerned with domestic or imported botanicals. Large volume domestic items were in the worst way although there were reports of shortages on some imported items due to adverse weather conditions resulting in insufficient harvests. A nominal price of 35 cents per pound was quoted on domestic cascara bark and golden seal root at $3.50 was in a very tight supply situation it was said. One producer said a price of $3.50 per pound on lady's slipper root was entirely nominal. Hawthorne berries, a small volume domestic botanical, was reportedly in moderate demand and supplies were plentiful. Lycopodium and pleurisy root were moving in moderate business volume at prices slightly above those previously quoted.

Consumer interest was reported moderate and trade sources agreed that there was room for improvement in both the supply situation on critical items and overall demand for botanical drugs.

Competition is keen as it has been in the years following World War II and sharp buying and selling practice can often make the difference between profit and loss.

Cascara Bark—A nominal price of 35c. per pound was quoted for cascara bark. It was agreed that cascara bark has been generally in tight supply due to the fact that there has been insufficient labor to harvest a crop. There was little hope that the supply situation on cascara bark could be alleviated in the near future.

Hawthorne Berries—This item is a small volume domestic botanical which producers reported was in good supply. The current price was 21c. per pound. Demand was routine and sales were steady at a low volume.

Lady's Slipper Root—Prices on this item have been nominal for some time. One producer quoted a price of $3.50 per pound. Golden seal root was still in tight supply and a price of $3.50 per pound was quoted. These items are large volume domestic botanicals which have suffered through the fact that insufficient labor has been available to harvest this year's crop.

Lycopodium—This material was reported in adequate supply and moving in moderate business volume at prices in a range from $1.20 to $1.30. Interest was more or less routine as this is a small volume item.

Public Relations

—*Continued from page 7*

exists for us to tell the plain, beautiful, low-pressure truth Other tools and methods might be similarly examined, and further evaluations might be made in all of our activities concerning the reaction of the people who see our pictures and who hear and read our words.

"3. This next suggestion is, I believe, even more important and more basic. We attach importance to research; we attach importance to production; we attach importance to sales; we attach importance to the other traditional and accepted functions of the American chemical industry. My suggestion, therefore, is simply this:—If we are seriously concerned about our reputation, and the impressions we make, and the viewpoints of our audiences, let us do all we can to attach more importance to our crusade for developing and maintaining a full information program, in order to achieve a merited understanding of the role our companies play in the nation's destiny."

Grasselli Starts Up

—*Continued from page 3*

ernization program of sulfuric acid manufacturing facilities.

Since the end of World War II, this program has included construction of a new plant at Richmond, Va., and installation of manufacturing units at company plants at Cleveland, Ohio; Linden, N. J., and East Chicago, Ind.

The East Chicago installation, which began commercial operations in early 1955, is claimed to be the world's largest single unit. Grasselli Chemicals Department also manufactures sulfuric acid at Toledo, Ohio; Ecorse, Mich., and Wurtland, Ky.

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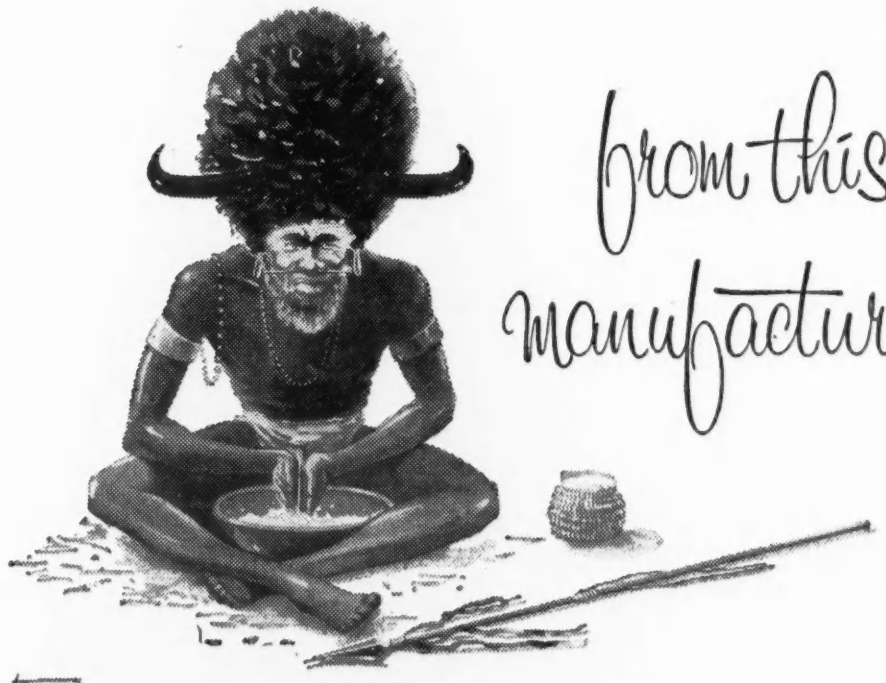

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Bioflavonoids in Trial Prove a Strong Weapon

—Continued from page 4

ing all seasons of the year, using several bioflavonoid-ascorbic acid combinations alone and with small doses of aspirin.

Best results against colds of over one day's duration were obtained with a bioflavonoid complex called lemon-orange flavonate glycoside—derived from peels of oranges and lemons—in combination with ascorbic acid and a subtherapeutic dose of aspirin.

This medication brought "complete or substantial relief" within twenty-four to thirty-six hours to persons with colds of a day or more duration in 74.2 percent of the cases. This compared to 50.9 percent for the previously most effective medication at McDonnell Aircraft—so-called "APC" capsules, widely used to ease aches, pains and other cold symptoms.

Relief Gained Without Aspirin

But the report emphasized:—"Our most important finding was that in combination without aspirin, as well as those with aspirin included, definite, objective relief was noted."

"It is well known," the report states, "that our control groups achieved their results not by any diminution of the cold symptoms themselves, but simply by masking them with analgesics or stimulants."

Though opinions conflict, many doctors feel that no other medication goes beyond symptomatic relief—which is the reason the bioflavonoids are termed "important."

The report observed:—"In none of the literature is there a suggestion that bioflavonoid-ascorbic acid combinations have any analgesic or stimulant action" that would account for symptomatic relief. On the other hand, it said, "the citrus bioflavonoids apparently have a definite influence on the symptoms of the cold through some effect other than merely masking the patient's awareness of them." The conclusion:—"Therefore, a basic physiological mechanism is suggested."

For the entire series of trials with the various bioflavonoid-ascorbic acid combinations—with and without aspirin—the examiners reported 74 percent of the workers attained "complete or substantial relief" in a maximum of forty-eight to sixty hours after treatment began. This result is regardless of duration of the colds before treatment started.

In none of the five individual trials with the several combinations was the percent of objective relief under 63 per cent of the patients. In one trial involving over 100 persons, the figure was 81 percent.

Patients' Attitudes not Evaluated

On a subjective basis—judgment by the patients themselves with extenuating conditions not evaluated by the medical examiners—the average for the entire series was 63 percent of workers who got bioflavonoid combinations reporting the medicine beneficial.

When the patients who gave no opinion or did not answer the question were excluded from the totals, those reporting bioflavonoids helpful jumped to 88 percent.

The study said that precise conclusions regarding effectiveness of any treatment of the common cold are difficult because of the many mysteries surrounding what has been termed man's most costly and widespread ailment. For this reason procedures were needed in the trials.

Diagnosis of colds was made both by patients themselves and by the company's medical staff. Effectiveness of the drugs was also evaluated in this way.

In addition, results were judged—and they varied—according to duration of a cold before treatment was sought, what symptoms were present, the dosage and specific medication given, and the patient's own history of respiratory or allergic ailments. In general, though, on both a "raw" basis as well as in carefully evaluated segments, the bioflavonoids performed well in all series, the report states.

The paper urged further clinical studies on bioflavonoids and suggested concentration on an objective method for accurate diagnosis of colds.

In the interim it said "we highly recommend trials of bioflavonoid compounds" and termed them "preferable to other forms of medication."

Glycerine, USP

—Continued from page 3

ity, and long range dependability of production.

Current market estimates for 1956 are that 235 million pounds of glycerine will be used. Of this amount, approximately one-third will be synthetic glycerine.

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Vitamins and the violinists

In the middle is Raymond W. Albright, our general manager. The two musicians are members of our city's orchestra. Mr. Albright, board chairman of the Civic Music Association, has been talking to them about the need for getting more engagements to make ends meet. Tough problem.

A beautiful idea hits the bass violinist. He asks Mr. Albright if it's true his company makes vitamins. Mr. Albright admits it's true. A light goes on in the musician's eyes. Doubtless the vitamins have to be advertised in a dignified way? Why not, he wants to know, use the orchestra on television? Income for the orchestra, more vitamin business for DPi—a living for all!

Sadly, kindly, Mr. Albright explains that we don't advertise our vitamins to the general public. We just supply vitamins in bulk to pharmaceutical and other manufacturers and tell them everything we've learned about vitamins A and E in the last twenty years. If there is any advertising or promotion of the merits of the vitamins, it must be left strictly up to them. The violinists shake their heads and sigh and go back to rehearsal. Mr. Albright, still with a musical budget problem, goes back to the shop.

If you have any ideas on how to get adequate support for symphony orchestras, Mr. Albright will welcome them. If you have any problems involving the use of vitamins A and E in pharmaceutical products, we'll welcome those too. Even orders. That's the business of *Distillation Products Industries,* Rochester 3, N. Y. Sales offices: New York, Chicago, and Memphis • W. M. Gillies and Company, Los Angeles, Portland, and San Francisco • Charles Albert Smith Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

leaders in research and production of vitamins A and E

DPi

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Distillation Products Industries *is a division of* **Eastman Kodak Company**

IMPORTS at United States Ports

New York

ALOE—50 cs, Wessel Duval & Co, Oranjestad
40 cs, S B Penick & Co, Port Elizabeth
57 cs, London
20 cs, Southampton
ALUMINUM SULFATE—440 bgs, Antwerp
AMMONIUM PERSULFATE—50 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
ANILINE DYES—32 dms, Ciba Co, Rotterdam
9 dms, Geigy Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
28 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
6 cks, Van Oppen & Co, Havre
41 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen
12 dms, C A Hynes, Hamburg
26 cns, Ciba Co, Havre
ANNATTO SEED—100 bgs, London
ANTIMONY—48 bbls, International Selling Corp, Rijeka
REGULUS—190 cs, Cosmos Shipping Co, Trieste
ARABIC GUM—100 bgs, Tragacanth Importing Corp, Port Sudan
554 bgs, Meer Corp, Port Sudan
100 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Port Sudan
600 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Port Sudan
257 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Port Sudan
306 bgs, Bank of N Y, Port Sudan
697 bgs, National City Bank, Port Sudan
295 bgs, Hanover Bank, Port Sudan
250 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Port Sudan
555 bgs, Port Sudan
ARGOL—66 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Marseille
476 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Bordeaux
ARSENIC, METALLIC—60 dms, C Tennant Sons & Co, London
ASBESTOS FIBER—200 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Lourenco Marques
BARBASCO ROOT—177 bls, National City Bank, Callao
BEEF EXTRACT—50 cs, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
BEESWAX—174 pkgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Assab
113 pkgs, J H Schroder, Assab
324 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Lisbon
46 bgs, Havana
191 blks, Assab
BENZOIN GUM—10 cs, Meer Corp, Singapore
BILE ACIDS—4 dms, Maltbie Lab, Buenos Aires
17 dms, Merck & Co, Buenos Aires
OX—13 dms, Wilson & Co, Santos
BLANC FIXE—1,000 bgs, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BONE—354 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Rio Grande
204 bgs, International Packers Ltd, Santos
ASH—50 bgs, Hamburg
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE—80 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
CADMIUM—112 cs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Liverpool
110 cs, Antwerp
CAMPHOR OIL—30 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Yokohama
CARAWAY OIL—10 dms, Internatio Rotterdam, Rotterdam
SEED—300 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
150 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
250 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—15 cs, Mincing Trading Corp, Stockholm
44 cs, Wm E Martin, Colombo
CARNAUBA WAX—576 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Eugenio Lang, Buenos Aires
500 bgs, Chemical Bank, Buenos Aires
1,500 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
950 bgs, A J Mills & Co, New Plymouth
258 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Auckland
383 bgs, A J Mills & Co, Wellington
1,000 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires
281 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Oslo
266 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Punta Delgada
CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—160 dms, Mitchel Beck Co, Lourenco Marques
CASSA—180 bls, P H Petry, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—321 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port Au Prince
309 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Gonaives
OIL—118 tons, George Dagen & Co, Buenos Aires
352 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Bombay
CELERY SEED—175 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Bombay
87 bgs, A G Dunn, Bombay
225 bgs, M J Golombeck, Bombay
174 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
CERIUM CHLORIDE—35 dms, Cochin
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—500 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
1,000 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Bordeaux
CHLORAL HYDRATE—52 kgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Southampton
CHLORAMINE CODEX—10 cks, Cosmopolitan Shipping Co, Havre
CHLORINATED RUBBER—200 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CHOLIC ACID—8 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Buenos Aires
CINNAMON QUILLS—25 bls, Otto Gerdau, Colombo
25 bls, Chase Manhattan Bank, Colombo
25 bls, Calvert Vavasseur, Colombo
CINNAMONBARK OIL—5 cs, Polak & Schwarz, Colombo
2 cs, Kane Import Corp, Colombo
CITRONELLA OIL—25 dms, Consumers Import Co, Hong Kong
20 dms, Averley & Co, Hong Kong
10 dms, Van Ameringen Haebler, Hong Kong
30 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
120 dms, George U'e Co, Keelung
65 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Keelung
25 dms, A Verley & Co, Keelung
6 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
10 dms, Keelung
COALTAR DYES—6 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
20 dms, Rotterdam
COCHINEAL—34 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Callao
COCOA EXPELLER CAKE—3,334 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Salvador
358 bgs, Hollander Trading Corp, Salvador
834 bgs, Truebner Voebel Commodity Corp, Salvador
334 bgs, Gill & Duffus, Salvador
COCONUT OIL—640 tons, Paul X Smith, Zamboanga
400 tons, E F Drew & Co, Cebu
825 tons, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—30 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Bergen
COPAL GUM—500 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Matadi
250 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Matadi
854 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Matadi
32 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
CORIANDER OIL—2 bbls, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Rijeka
SEED—200 bgs, Port Lyautey
CORN STARCH—1,380 bgs, Rotterdam
COTTON LINTERS—1,455 bls, Antwerp
CREAM OF TARTAR—700 bgs, Barcelona
CRESYLIC ACID—697 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
29 tons, H A Gogarty, London
CRUDE GUM—985 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Karachi
CUBE POWDER—25 bgs, Foreign Domestic Distributors, Rotterdam
CUMIN SEED—500 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Khorramshahr
800 bgs, Middelton & Co, Khorramshahr
864 bgs, H D Sheldon & Co, Khorramshahr
CUTTLEFISH BONE—50 cs, Hinton & Co, Bordeaux
DAMMAR GUM—100 cs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
192 bgs, S Winterbourne & Co, Singapore
DEXTRIN—889 bgs, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS—400 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
1,775 bgs, F L Kraemer, Rotterdam
EUPHORBIA—72 bls, Parke Davis & Co, Colombo
FATTY ACID—4 dms, Fallek Products Co, Hamburg
31 dms, Fallek Products Co, Bremen
FENNEL SEED—180 bgs, Louis Furth, Bombay
180 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Bombay
FENUGREEK SEED—102 bgs, W Mahneke, Casablanca
166 bgs, Port Lyautey
FERRIC AMMONIUM SULFATE—22 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, London
FISHLIVER OIL—13 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
17 dms, Yokohama
FORMIC ACID—3 dms, Henley & Co, Bremen
FUEL OIL—113,135 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Caripito
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
45,862 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Aruba
57,702 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
104,475 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Tampico
387,232 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
108,242 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
185,020 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Las Piedras
117,363 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Curacao
FULLERS EARTH—400 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, London
GALL, OX—3 dms, International Packers Lt, Rio Grande
5 bbls, International Packers Ltd, Santos
3 dms, Van Gelder Fanto Corp, Hamburg
GELATIN—331 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products Corp, Rotterdam
92 dms, P Leiner & Sons, London
140 bgs, G G Lippelgoes, Liverpool
GHATTI GUM—136 bgs, P A Dunkel, Bombay
114 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
GLANDS—4 cs, Tuteur Bio Chemicals, Copenhagen
GLUE—90 bgs, Jung Forwarding Co, London
STOCK—342 bls, Brown Bros, Barranquilla
GRAPHITE—625 bgs, National City Bank, Bremen
34 bgs, Deak & Co, Havre
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
GUAR GUM—12 bgs, Jacques Wolf & Co, Bombay
3,393 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
GYPSUM—600 bgs, C B Chrystal Co, Liverpool
156 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Liverpool
CRUDE—20,700 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HENNA LEAVES—395 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Alexandria
HYDROFLUORIC ACID—35 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, London
ICHTHAMMOL—20 cs, Hamburg
IODINE, CRUDE—260 kgs, North Atlantic Fertilizer & Chemical Co, Yokohama
IRON BLUE—66 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
OXIDE—112 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Liverpool
ISONIAZID—40 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Hamburg
JUNIPER BERRIES—334 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Leghorn
200 bgs, Karl H Landes & E Balint, Leghorn
167 bgs, Meer Corp, Leghorn
JUNIPERBERRY OIL—5 cs, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Genoa
KAOLIN—300 dms, E Fougera & Co, London
KARAYA GUM—318 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay
312 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bombay
385 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Bombay
KELP—132 bgs, Meer Corp, Bergen
KIESELGUR—91 bgs, Henley & Co, Bremen
LACTOSE—40 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Rotterdam
100 dms, Rotterdam
LAURIC ACID—150 dms, Procter & Gamble, Copenhagen
LEMONGRASS OIL—30 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Cochin
6 dms, National City Bank, Cochin
3 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Puerto Barrios
LITHARGE—382 dms, Eagle Picher Co, Tampico
LIVER CONCENTRATE—22 dms, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires
POWDER—30 dms, Tec Chemical Corp, Montevideo
LOCUST BEAN GUM—200 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, P A Dunkel, Rotterdam
MACE—28 cs, Knickerbocker Mills, Singapore
28 bgs, A G Dunn, Singapore
21 cs, Rotterdam
MANGROVE BARK—1,700 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Lourenco Marques
MERCURY—50 flks, Silvey Shipping Co, Tampico
METHYLYENE CHLORIDE—10 dms, Rotterdam
MOLASSES—550 tons, W R Grace & Co, Salaverry
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID—17 dms, General Aniline & Film Corp, Bremen
MOSS, POWDER—100 bgs, Meer Corp, Havre
MUSK, ARTIFICIAL—6 dms, Roure-Dupont Inc, Rotterdam
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, Berns & Koppstein, Copenhagen
MYROBALANS—3,200 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
NATPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, Rotterdam
1,000 bgs, Antwerp
NAPHTHOL—1 dm, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbachre, Bremen
NICKEL CHLORIDE—6 bbls, Rotterdam
SULFATE—45 bbls, M W Hardy & Co, Gothenburg
6 bbls, Kristiansand
NUTMEG—15 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills, Rotterdam
29 bgs, East India Trading Co, Rotterdam
14 bgs, Max Van Pels, Rotterdam
66 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam
75 bgs, Greene Trading Co, Port of Spain
203 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, London
OAKMOSS EXTRACT—2 dms, Rijeka
OLIVE OIL—301 dms, National City Bank, Genoa
150 dms, Bankers Trust Co, Genoa
51 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Genoa
ORRIS ROOT—113 bgs, National City Bank, Leghorn
44 bgs, W Mahneke, Casablanca
OURICURY WAX—112 bgs, Bahia Ceras Products, Salvador
PALMKERNEL OIL—411 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
292 tons, Matadi
PALO SANTO OIL—34 cs, George Lueders & Co, Buenos Aires
PAPAIN—9 cs, Kellys America Ltd, London
56 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
6 cs, Meer Corp, Colombo
20 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Mombasa
105 cs, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, M J Golombeck, Valparaiso
50 bgs, Knickerbocker Mills, Valparaiso
50 bgs, Norwalk Mills, Valparaiso
100 bgs, J Raphael & Sons, Valparaiso
200 bgs, Rijeka
PARAFFIN—1,200 bgs, Moore & Munger, Durban
9 cs, Rohner Gehrig, Hamburg
PATCHOULI OIL—3 dms, George Lueders & Co, Penang
PECTIN—13 kgs, T M Duche & Sons, Hamburg
PEPPER, BLACK—280 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Singapore
210 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Singapore
140 bgs, East India Trading Co, Singapore
70 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Singapore
210 bgs, George Uhe Co, Singapore
280 bgs, J H Schroder, Singapore
210 bgs, Trinity Trading Corp, Singapore
280 bgs, Bluefries N Y Inc, Singapore
140 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Singapore
660 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
PETITGRAIN OIL—11 dms, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—153,368 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
264,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
119,145 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, La Salina
PLASTER OF PARIS—130 bgs, Smith & Nephew, Liverpool
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals Corp, Yokohama
55 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
55 dms, Yokohama
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—132 cs, Colloids Inc, Kobe
POPPY SEED—150 bgs, I Grob, Rotterdam
285 bgs, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Biddle Purchasing Co, Rotterdam
200 bgs, C M Van Sillevoldt, Rotterdam
100 bgs, P H Petry, Rotterdam
200 bgs, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM NITRATE—110 bgs, Hummel Chemical Co, Bremen
POTATO STARCH—100 bgs, Rotterdam
PRUSSIAN BLUE—20 dms, Rotterdam
PSYLLIUM SEED HUSKS—122 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
171 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
125 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay
286 bgs, Biddle Sawyer Corp, Bombay
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—256 bls, Fairfield Chemical Co, Matadi
PYRITES—194 cks, American Metal Co, Leixoes
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,278 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
2,246 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Buenos Aires
624 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires
3,030 bgs, American Tanners Ltd, Buenos Aires
2,246 bgs, Buenos Aires
RAPESEED—2,200 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Rotterdam
100 bgs, Foreign & Domestic Sales Corp, Rotterdam
RED IRON OXIDE—700 bgs, Naftone Inc, Bremen
RETAMO WAX—60 bgs, Cornelius Wax Refining, Buenos Aires
RICE STARCH—160 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bremen
ROSEMARY LEAVES—100 bls, Louis Furth, Rijeka
SABADILLA SEED—18 bgs, Royal Bank of Canada, Callao
SAFFRON—4 cs, S B Penick & Co, Leixoes
SAGE LEAVES—101 bls, Chemical Bank, Piraeus
SALICYLIC ACID—40 dms, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD—100 bdls, George Lueders & Co, Bombay
SEEDLAC—250 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
250 bgs, Calcutta
SESAME SEED—131 bgs, Ideal Trading Co, Salvador
HULLED—205 bgs, R J Spitz, Alexandria
223 bgs, Barclay Bank, Alexandria
SHELLAC—54 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Calcutta
SIENNA—333 bgs, Chase Manhattan Bank, Leghorn
SODIUM CACODYLATE—3 cs, Havre
FERROCYANIDE—441 bgs, Rotterdam
PERBORATE—300 bgs, Bremen
SPERM OIL—1,039 tons, Mitsubshi International Corp, Yokohama
TALC—1,200 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Bordeaux
550 bgs, L A Salomon & Bro, Bordeaux
4,630 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TANIGAN—1 bbls, Naftone Inc, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,016 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
TARA POWDER—172 bgs, Callao
THIAMINE HYDROCHLORIDE—40 dms, Chase Manhattan Bank, Yokohama
TRAGACANTH GUM—27 cs, V Simidian & Co, Khorramshahr
65 cs, Am-Iran Corp, Khorramshahr
50 cs, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—76 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
350 dms, Miny Corp, Venice
TUNG OIL—539 tons, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires
110 tons, Murray Oil Products, Buenos Aires
515 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Beira
TUNONSSI—800 bgs, National Lead Co, Liverpool
WATTLE BARK—1,057 bls, Capetown
EXTRACT—228 bgs, Olson Importing Co, Durban
WAX—520 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
20 bbls, Heka Imports & Exports, Hamburg
WOOL GREASE—24 dms, Fanning Chemical Corp, Nagoya
53 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Antwerp
52 dms, Chemical Bank, Genoa
YLANG YLANG OIL—2 cks, Ameringen Haebler, Havre
ZINC OXIDE—500 bgs, Vera Cruz
ZIRCONIUM OXIDE—23 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool

Los Angeles

CASEIN—300 bgs, Synkoloid Co, Buenos Aires
COPRA—2,000 tons, American Trust Co, Tacloban
500 tons, Marwood Co, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust Co, Siain
910 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
128 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jolo
248 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
1,140 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Dumaguete
1,000 tons, Cargill Inc, Dumaguete
440 tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
4,480 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila
4,480 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—50 cs, Interocean Chemical & Mineral Corp, Yokohama
LIVERMEAL—556 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Buenos Aires
546 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
OLIVE OIL—71 dms, Malaga Products Oil Co, Buenos Aires
PEPPER, BLACK—35 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—598 bgs, Tan American Corp, Buenos Aires
638 bgs, River late Corp, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

AMMONIUM SULFATE—20 dms, Rohm & Haas, Rotterdam
BLANC FIXE—200 bgs, Antwerp
CAMPHOR POWDER, SYNTHETIC—20 cs, Vicks Chemical Co, London
CRESYLIC ACID—75 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam
FLUORMINERAL—1,100 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Copenhagen
FUEL OIL—111,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
NAPHTHALENE—2,222 bgs, Barrett Division, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—400 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
1,445 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
400 bls, Tupman Thurlow, Hamburg
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—111,619 bbls, The Texas Co, Brighton
265,969 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
156,392 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
124,648 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
131,375 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
137,344 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
215,076 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Bandar Mashur
194,867 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Sidon
347,149 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Banias
852,983 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
182,826 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Banias
878,770 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina Al Ahmadi
376,767 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Mina Al Ahmadi
246,651 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Covenas
113,706 bbls, Socony Mobil Oil Co, Amuay Bay
RAPESEED—100 bgs, Domestic Sales Corp, Rotterdam
RUTILE SAND—1,000 bgs, Mason & Co, Brisbane
2,000 bgs, Chas Kurz & Co, Brisbane
4,000 bgs, Sydney
SILICA—100 bgs, Rotterdam
SODIUM, NITRATE—2,900 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
TALC—1,500 bgs, Bordeaux
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,500 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
500 bgs, Bangkok
WHITING—36 tons, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
31 tons, Antwerp
ZINC OXIDE—890 bgs, Pigment Chemical Co, London
ZIRCON SAND—1,980 bgs, Metal Traders Inc, Brisbane
25,076 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—108 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Glasgow
BEEF EXTRACT—100 cs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires
BLEACHING POWDER—100 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
CAMPHOR POWDER—20 cs, A J Fritz & Co, Keelung
CARAWAY SEED—50 bgs, Grace & Co, Rotterdam
CASSIA—97 bls, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Penang
254 bls, Rotterdam
CINNAMON QUILLS—50 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
85 bls, Grace & Co, Colombo
50 bls, Curacao Trading Co, Colombo
85 bls, Grace & Co, Colombo
CODLIVER OIL—9 dms, Balfour Guthrie, Antwerp
COPRA—91 tons, Internatio Roterdam, Cebu
182 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
500 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
700 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
300 tons, American Trust Co, Manila
CUMN SEED—182 bgs, Hong Kong
PEATMOSS—600 bls, East Asiatic Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—70 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Singapore
48 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
70 bgs, Ziel & Co, Rotterdam
160 bs, Penang
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—120,000 bbls, Security National Bank, Sungai Pakning
158,289 bbls, Standard Oil Co, Sungai Pakning
POPPY SEED—25 bgs, Beton Co, Rotterdam
50 bgs, Grace & Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,100 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,598 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Manchester
CYANIDE—357 dms, C M C Chemicals Inc, Glasgow
125 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Manchester
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,670 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
934 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Singapore
6,380 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—50 dms, N Y Hanseatic Corp, Rotterdam

Defense Plan Offered for Chemical Industry

—Continued from page 5

to continue the fast pace of technological development essential to our survival.

• "Encouragement of qualified educators to adopt science teaching careers to insure a continuing supply of adequately trained technical personnel.

Foreign Events Underline Need

"The impact of the turbulent international headlines of the past two weeks has served to underline the vital need for the chemical industry of this country to be ready with the productive capacity and technology needed, so that, if actual mobilization is required, it will be largely a conversion from non-essential to essential uses for chemical products," Mr. Askin said. "In total war we might have to triple our currently-high production.

"In actual fact just about every product of our industry can find its special role in America's defense. It takes, for example, about 200 chemical products to outfit an infantry unit, 2,000 to launch a battleship. There are approximately 100 applications of reinforced plastics alone in the F-86 jet plane. The potential diversity of uses of chemicals in national defense is highly varied and not readily predicted, he pointed out.

"One of the principal reasons for the chemical industry's growth is the fact that it spends annually almost 4 percent of its sales dollar on research," Mr. Askin said. "The resulting process improvements and new products have made us responsible for 42 percent of the world's chemical production—about $24 billion, according to the 1955 census—three times as much production as the Soviet Union's."

"A particularly thorny problem for the chemical industry stems from the extremely high plant and equipment costs and exceedingly rapid rates of obsolescence the industry faces in order to maintain this leadership. The amount of depreciation set-asides available for the chemical industry's replacement requirements have fallen short by many millions of dollars each year of the inflated replacement costs of such facilities. While some relief has been effected through provisions for accelerated depreciation, congress has not, as yet, come to grips with the basic problem of heightened replacement costs."

Availability of Manpower

"Another important aspect of a favorable climate for mobilization is the availability of qualified manpower needed to maintain our economy's continuing pace of progressive technological development," Mr. Askin said. "The Selective Service System has reflected lately the results of extensive efforts by private industry to dramatize the immediate significance of the current shortage of technically trained men.

"For example, the reserve forces act of 1955 has been implemented to permit men with critical skills to enlist in the six months training program. This is one of the recent steps which evidence progress toward realization by government and private opinion that highly trained technical men are far more effective in serving the national defense in industry rather than in un-related work in military service," the speaker added.

Citing the recent trend toward lowering tariffs on various types of chemicals, Mr. Askin said, "The national defense of the United States simply cannot be allowed to become dependent upon chemical sources west of the Rhine river or in Great Britain. These areas could well be cut off by a potential enemy in a short time. In view of the diversity of end uses of the chemical industry's products, it is a very serious question whether any of the industry's products can be classified safely as not being vital to national security."

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Jobs & People

American Potash & Chemical Corporation, Los Angeles—**Joseph Adinoff** has been promoted to senior development engineer of American Potash & Chemical.

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York—**R. T. Blake** has been shifted to Carbide's Cleveland, Ohio, district office. **J. T. Ferguson** has been transferred to the New York district office, while L. C. Kranefuss and M. M. Maupin, respectively, have been assigned to the Detroit, Mich., and Houston, Tex., district offices.

Corn Products Sales Company, New York—**C. J. McDowell** has been appointed sales service manager for Corn Products eastern division, with headquarters in New York. **R. F. Cohee** will hold a similar post in the central division and will operate out of Chicago. Regional sales service managers for the Corn Products southern and western divisions, with headquarters in Memphis and San Francisco, respectively, are **R. D. Walter** and **E. W. Beardsley.**

Davison Chemical Company, a division of W. R. Grace & Co., Baltimore, Md.—**James W. Elston,** staff assistant to the general manager of Davison's petroleum catalysts division, has been chosen as the first recipient of the Marlin G. Geiger award. The award, established for individual accomplishment by company employees, is named after Grace's executive vice-president in charge of its chemical group and consists of $1,000 and a medallion.

Gas Purifying Materials Company, Long Island City, N. Y.—**Aaron Kaplan,** formerly with L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., has joined Gas Purifying Materials as manager of industrial sales.

W. R. Grace & Co., New York—**Leonard F. Swec** has joined Grace's polymer chemicals division as laboratory manager of its technical service department at Clifton, N. J. **John R. Davis** has joined the division's polyolefin resin plant at Baton Rouge, La.

Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y.—**E. Paul Duncan** has become supervisor of technical service for Hooker at Tacoma, Wash.

Mona Industries, Inc., Paterson, N. J.—**Dr. Theodore Morel** has joined Mona Industries as chief chemist.

National Research Corporation, Cambridge, Mass.—**S. Sydney Minault** has become vice-president of National Research.

Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit, Mich. —**Walter E. De Long** has been made field manager of the Parke-Davis branch at Chicago.

Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation, Clairton, Pa.—**Dean F. Braun,** formerly a member of Picco's Chicago sales staff has been put in charge of the company's new sales residency in Minneapolis, Minn.

Phillips Chemical Company, Bartlesville, Okla.—**W. L. Fawcett** and **D. E. Setter** have been named sales service and development engineers in Phillips Chemical's plastics sales division. They will serve under branch manager M. W. Davidson. **P. J. Boeke** has been appointed manager of the sales service laboratory branch. Assisting Mr. Boeke as group leader will be **P. E. Campbell,** evaluation, **Robert Doyle,** extrusion, and **J. N. Scott,** molding.

Robinette Research Laboratories, Inc., Ardmore, Pa.—**Hillary Robinette,** president of Robinette Research, has been invited to address the twenty-ninth congress of the French Society of Chemical Industries in Paris on November 23.

Oil, Gas Leasing Bids On Indian Land at Record

Bonus bids of over $27 million were received for oil and gas leases on about 103,000 acres of Navajo Indian land near the "four corners" area of Arizona, Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico, according to Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton.

The bids, which were opened November 1, at the Indian Bureau's Window Rock, Ariz. agency office, represented the highest offering ever made for oil and gas leases on Indian lands at a single sale, Acting Bureau Commissioner W. Barton Greenwood reported.

The total bonus offered for 101,856.73 acres of tribally owned land was $26,927,642.57. For 1,079.34 acres of "allotted" or individually owned lands the aggregate bid was $548,574.33.

All lands included in the offering are in San Juan County, Utah, and San Juan and McKinley Counties, N. M., and are in the general vicinity of Ute Mountain Indian lands in southwestern Colorado which brought total bonus bids of $7,600,891.20 for 53,120 acres in a sale held just a month ago.

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Essential Oils, Aromatics

Though the situation in the Middle East has effected some material, such as lemongrass and garlic oils, there has been no strong movement on the part of spot dealers to buy material that might be cut off. Citronella oil has firmed considerably, though some dealers here have attributed the movement to earlier over estimations of production. Thus, the movement in the market is reportedly an adjustment on the part of the spot market to adjust itself to the more realistic picture. French lavender oil, along with a number of other Grasse materials, continues on the strong side. The Spanish oils also, for the most part as the result of limited crops, have remained very strong. In many instances local buyers have temporarily withdrawn from the market in order to evaluate the situation. With the Middle Eastern situation appearing to be in the problem of being resolved, this attitude should soon shift into one of more activity.

Actual price movement has been recorded in all three stratas of the market. Garlic, lemongrass, palmarosa and patchouli moved in the essential oils scene; geraniol and hydroxycitronellal both shifted in the aromatic chemicals market.

Lemongrass and garlic oil advanced as the result of the Suez Canal crisis. Lemongrass, which previously had shown a soft tone because of reports of heavy newcrop, advanced 5c. per pound to a $1.75 listing. Egyptian garlic, which had been a relatively stable commodity, jumped $1 per pound to a $4.75 position. Dealers here noted, however, the garlic oil is available from other sources and so, though the price shift was strong, there should be no lasting dirth of the material.

Palmarosa and patchouli both declined in listing last week. The former (Turkish geranium oil) fell 25c. per pound as the result of heavy newcrop reports. Though some dealers contend that disrupted shipping in the Middle East might reverse this movement, there appears to be some question about this. Patchouli declined 25c. also, the second time within the month that it has softened on spot.

Much of the good condition in the seeds and spice market was attributable to conditions in the Middle East. The feeling on spot is that conditions are so closely attuned to the situation that immediately upon the cessation of hostilities, there should be a reorientation of spot conditions. Reports on the pepper market said that the market reached its peak upon reports of the blocking of the Suez Canal. Later, buyers became more cautious and the situation eased somewhat. This reflected, pretty much, the condition of material dependent upon that area for transportation facilities. Paprika continued to show strength. Some local dealers claimed that the firmness derived from difficulty in drying the pods in Spain during the wet season that prevailed recently. Currently, it is noted, the weather is good, and the conditioning should be completed, though some material was ruined by the continued wet.

A major essential oil producers recent report on toiletries noted that the year 1955 was a successful one with total sales, excluding toilet soaps, amounting to $1,192,200,000, the highest ever recorded for the industry. This was a 9.4 percent increase over 1954 sales. Included in this figure was a $30 million increase in hair preparation sales; perfume sales increased $1,590,000 over 1954 sales and toilet waters and colognes increased by $2,080,000 Deodorant soaps, which amounted to one-fifth total soap sales in 1955, increased by slightly more than one-quarter in 1955.

Price Trends

Advanced

Oil, caraway, 15c. per lb.
Lemongrass, 5c. per lb.

Reduced

Geraniol, extra, 15c. per lb.
standard grade, 15c. per lb.
Hydroxycitronellal, 20c. per lb.
Oil, palmarosa, 25c. per lb.
Patchouli, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 11, 1955
138.19	138.27	137.85	134.84

For Current Prices see Page 9

Imports Detained at N. Y.

Period Ended Nov. 2

Aniseed, 100 bags.
Apricot Kernels, 200 bags.
Black Pepper (61 lots), 5,860 bags.
Cassia (9 lots, 1,573 bales.
Chillies (4 lots), 353 bags.
Cloves (8 lots), 879 bags.
Coriander Seed (2 lots), 600 bags.
Cumin Seed, 100 bags.
Figs (11 lots), 5,200 cases.
Gum Karaya, 18 bags.
Kola Nuts, 236 bags.
Laurel Leaves, 133 bales.
Mace (8 lots), 141 cases.
Manner Flakes, 6 cases.
Nutmegs (7 lots), 443 bags.
Olives, 30 cases.
Oregano, 1,799 bags.
Pimento, 50 bags.
Poppy Seed, 240 bags.
Tulibees, 15 boxes.

Essential Oils

Bois de Rose—This oil reflected continued efforts to lapse back into its old well-worn rut of inertia, dealers here reported last week. Though new interests in the market, a number of months back, made efforts to revamp the South American oil situation, and did spark some initial interest, the bois de rose market appears to be dragging its feet once again. The entire development of the market has been, in the past, one of misscalled cues and poor timing. When, a number of years back, the world market showed a need for bois de rose, Brazilian growers, with strong aid from their government, started growing vast quantities of the material. Soon, the market not only had enough bois de rose oil but suddenly found that they were over supplied. Even then, the vast quantities continued to flow from Brazil with the obvious result of price declines. Eventually, evidently, the producers, unable to unload their stuff at going prices, started shipping out of Peruvian ports at even lighter prices. At this point the market began to give at the seams and there was the question raised as to just what direction the market would take. When the new interests took over, a number of months back, there was hope in the air, but the present tone of ease might once again raise a question.

Caraway—Spot prices for this material has begun to replace the advancing replacement prices out of Holland. The new listing, a $3.65 to $4 per pound range, is 15c. higher than previous listings. The present firm condition of the market is expected to continue.

Cedarleaf — Tight supply on spot for this material continued to hold it in a firm position, dealers here reported last week. With the listing advance two weeks ago, it was noted that the tight supply situation in all probability won't be relieved until next year. The present listing is $3.65 per pound, with further advances anticipated.

Citronella—The market continued to show some ease throughout with derivative materials also following the source oils in the slightly soft tone. The situation is attributable to the position of citronella oil over the past years. Originally, a number of years back, this oil was a small production item and the market held firm because of the steady demand and light supply. However, during the past two years, many areas have attempted to alleviate the want by answering it with more supply. As a result, production last year amounted to about seven million pounds as compared with the figure of the year previous, three-and-a-half million pounds. When the estimates of the heavy crop first became known, early in the summer, demand eased off immediately. Before this, in order to get heavier buying started, Formosa, in April, began to quote attractive prices for foreward positions. The position of the market held for a while but since then the overwhelming quantity

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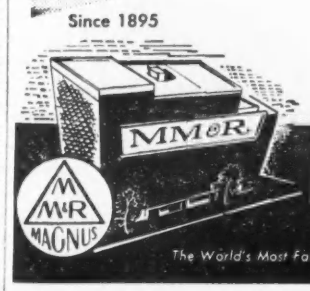

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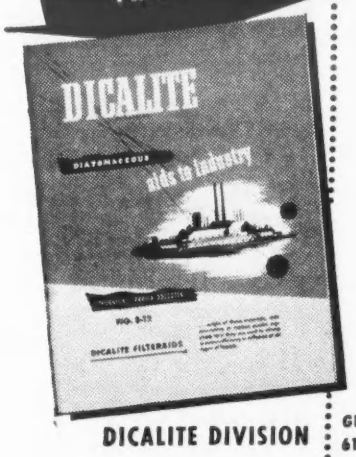

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Essential Oils

of material about in the market has forced the market into its present condition of softening demand and value position.

Coriander—Dealers here report ample quantities of coriander oil available on spot, but replacement costs are said to continue at a relatively high level. No immediate variation is expected in this market.

Garlic—This material climbed drastically last week as the result of the Middle Eastern situation, dealers here reported. The new listing, $4.75 per pound, is $1 more than previous quotes. The mark-up on Egyptian garlic oil came with the realization here of the possibility of a complete cut-off of material. However, the article comes from other countries, i.e., Chile and Japan, so that the possibility of no material coming through the Middle East should not in the long run create any serious shortage on spot.

Lemongrass—Though this material was sluggish with a definite soft tone during the past months, recent conflict in the Middle East have turned the direction of the market and stiffened lemongrass oil on spot, dealers here reported last week. The current listing of $3.75 per pound, is 5c. per pound more than previous listed.

A particularly heavy crop this season had originally placed the market in a position of ease, a position that was developed by a series of priced declines that brought the spot listing down some 20c. per pound in a matter of weeks. The situation at both spot and source appeared so sluggish that dealers prophesied that nothing would be able the change the movement. However, the Middle East situation, with its closed Suez Canal, has marked every commodity that is needed in the Eastern world and must travel through the canal. One of them is the Indian lemongrass oil.

Some dealers noted that the present situation, at best, is onlly a temporary one, and will clear immediately upon settlement of the military crisis in Egypt. However, this remains to be seen.

Lime—The market for this material remained firm last week, as it has through the past weeks, though quotations continued unmoved from the previous week's position. Reports of a limited newcrop in the West Indies remained a strong contributing factor to the present situation. Also influential was the Mexican government position on exports. Interest on spot was reportedly high and is expected to continue.

Palmarosa — The market cotninued to show a soft tone last week on spot, dealers here reported, though no further price declines were noted. The present situation is attributed to source reports of heavy supply of Turkish newcrop. Some dealers contend that the situation might stiffen if the shipping situation in the Middle East should become congested or disrupted. However, there appears to be little real fear of this and the direction and tone of the market should not move in another direction until a quantity of the material is assimilated by the domestic market.

Patchouli — This material declined for the second time in less than a month. Previous quotes of $6.25 fell 25c. during the week of October 22 and then, last week, the listing fell another 50c. to a present position on spot of $5.50 per pound. The soft tone is expected to persist in this market, dealers here noted.

Peppermint—The condition of this material continues unchanged on spot last week from that of the month or two preceding. A plentitude of peppermint oil, coupled with the presence of a quantity of inferior material, has held the market to a soft tone and is expected to restrain any strengthening movement for some little time. Seasonal demand during the approaching holiday period may put more pressure on buyers, but for the most part, the situation is expected to remain static. Initial impetus to the present condition came from early government reports of heavy acreage planting and good weather, resulting in high production. This was furthered when later reports noted that the production was even higher than had been expected. Later, after the harvest, reports of weeds in some material, also had an effect upon the overall market condition.

Aromatic Chemicals

Hydroxycitronellal — This material declined 20c. per pound last week to a $7.05 level, producers here reported. The movement was reportedly the result of source material decline. This obviously reflects earlier sharp easing on spot and in shipping prices. At present, the citronella market, though continuing soft in tone, has steadied somewhat from its previously fast declining position.

Geraniol — This material declined in both grades, dealers here reported last week. The shift is attributed to earlier declines in source material. The present listing for extra-grade geraniol is $3.80 per pound, 15c. less than the previous quote. Soap-grade material declined to a $2.40 per pound listing. Standard-grade, which previously had listed at $2.75, fell to a $2.60 per pound listing.

Seeds and Spices

Cassia—Batavia and Korintje added a fraction last week, it was reported. Aside from continued strength at source, the market is threatened by a possible increase in freight rates. Reserves here, some dealers suggest, are on the light side.

Cloves—Rumors circulated early last week that Madagascar authorities are negotiating with the exporters to establish

—Continued on page 69

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Coatings Materials

News of an impending resolution of the Middle East crisis settled the metals market last week, and as a result several prime pigments which had shown signs of price activity displayed a steadier undertone. A while back copper oxide seemed certainly due for a reduction, but as the basic metal began to move up toward its previous level, oxide producers announced that the pigments were likely to be left unchanged. Since sodium tungstate has so far failed to respond to the recent drop in the tungsten quotation, observers are inclined to regard tungstated pigments as equally steady.

Pigments in general are encountering good demand, but none is showing spectacular activity, because, while nearly all pigment outlets are engaged in seasonal high production right now, the tendency is to buy on a hand to mouth basis, with a cautious eye on inventories.

The seasonal decline in exterior coatings has been felt in the plasticzer trade, but non-residential construction, automobile production, and plastics in general are still providing enough demand to keep producers busy. Price shading was still noted in octyl phthalates despite the 2 cents decline recently posted by major manufacturers in order to meet the competition from marginal firms. While these materials are in reasonably good balance at present, there is an ever present possibility of oversupply because of the disproportionately large number of producers in the field. Phthalic anhydride is reported to be getting longish, but no price easiness has been noted.

A major synthetic resins manufacturer recently posted a revised price list, effective November 7. Ester gum solutions were advanced ¼ cent per pound, while maleics were moved up ¼ cent to ½ cent per pound. All others were left at previous levels. Increased costs of containers and gum rosin accounted for the hike in ester gum solutions.

The market for natural resins remained quiet. Routine buying on a hand to mouth basis was observed in the gum trade, while in shellac demand was definitely sluggish. In recent weeks orange and bleached shellac have dropped 2 cents per pound because of lagging interest. Inventory caution among consumers is the only explanation offered for the sales decline.

A spurt of speculation buying in the casein market carried the price of Argentine material 2 cents per pound higher in last week's trading. There is a strong conviction in some quarters that the outlook for casein is very firm. According to this opinion, the long reign of quiet in the market has resulted in substantially depleted stocks for large volume buyers, and in a short while these people should be in the market with heavy orders. This would appear to be the view in the Argentine also, as sellers there are holding material rather closely.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder — Supplies were reported ample to meet seasonable buying interest. Unchanged quotations are 68c. per pound for extra fine paste and 48c. per pound for standard. Powder is $1.09 per pound for extra fine and 78½c. per pound for standard.

Cadmium Colors — Manufacturers of cadmium selenide lithopones are still finding selenium difficult to come by because of the government's stock piling program. In consequence, the pigments are in tight supply and orders must be placed well in advance of the day shipment is desired. Substantial price advances were posted about six months ago in connection with a $4 per pound jump in the cost of selenium. Since then the materials have been steady. Mercury lithopones are gradually finding a broader market as reports of their successful use spread among the trade. No price revisions have been posted since the materials were introduced. They are in plentiful supply.

PriceTrends

Advanced
Casein, imp., Arg., 2c. per lb.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 11, 1955
100.29	100.29	100.14	97.46

For Current Prices see Page 9

Carbon Black — The following figures, in thousands of pounds, indicate production, shipments, stocks and exports of carbon black for September, 1956, with figures for August, 1956, and September, 1955, reported for comparison:—

Production

	Furnace	Contact	Total
September, 1956	117.160	30.144	147.304
August, 1956	117.761	29.782	147.543
September, 1955	118.586	29.717	148.303

Shipments

September, 1956	116.519	35.352	151.871
August, 1956	106.025	32.500	138.525
September, 1955	115.418	38.081	153.499

Stocks

September, 1956	238.713	85.032	323.745
August, 1956	238.072	90.240	328.312
September, 1955	130.655	110.741	241.396

Exports

September, 1956	*	*	*
August, 1956	18.630	16.773	35.403
September, 1955	20.728	17.369	38.097

Chrome Colors—As reported here previously, a major producer will raise contract prices of chromium oxide to 44¾c. per pound in carlots and 45½c. per pound in less than carlots on November 12. Another producer will make similar revisions on November 15. Related chrome colors will be left unchanged.

Copper Oxide—The recent advance in copper metal has just about convinced the trade that the reduction previously expected in copper oxide will not be made. Latest reports indicate that copper has stabilized at the higher level following two weeks of nervous moving in connection with the Middle East crisis. Quotations on oxide are 54c. per pound for black; 64½c. per pound for red, 97 percent, and 62½c. per pound for red, 90 percent. Business volume had been slightly lower during the period when consumers were expecting a reduction but picked up late last week.

Dry Colors—No price announcements have been made yet. Buying interest has been sustained at a high level throughout the current season and is expected to match or approach the level reached in the corresponding period of 1955. Supply levels have been normal and adequate.

Lakes and Toners—Effective November 19, madder lake concentrate will be moved from $2.75 per pound to $3.10 per pound. Other lakes and toners are steady, but show a firm undertone in response to cost increases absorbed during the year. It is likely that some revisions will be put into effect January 1.

Lead Pigments—News of an impending settlement in the Middle East steadied the market for pig lead last week and as a result the outlook in lead pigments was one of continued steadiness. Prices were unchanged at levels established early in the year. The sales rate was seasonally good, but not spectacular. Observers noted that buying interest is being tem-

Coatings Shipments, Output: September

	Factory shipments Dollars		Reported production Gallons	
	September	*August*	*September*	*August*
Trade sales	$79,481,000	$90,442,000	21,217,000	23,590,000
Industrial sales, total	48,930,000	56,346,000	18,253,000	20,553,000
Paint and varnish	36,820,000	42,287,000	13,395,000	15,185,000
Lacquer	12,110,000	14,059,000	4,858,000	5,368,000
Overall totals	$128,411,000	$146,788,000	40,064,000	45,203,000

Total sales January through September: $1,212,355,000.

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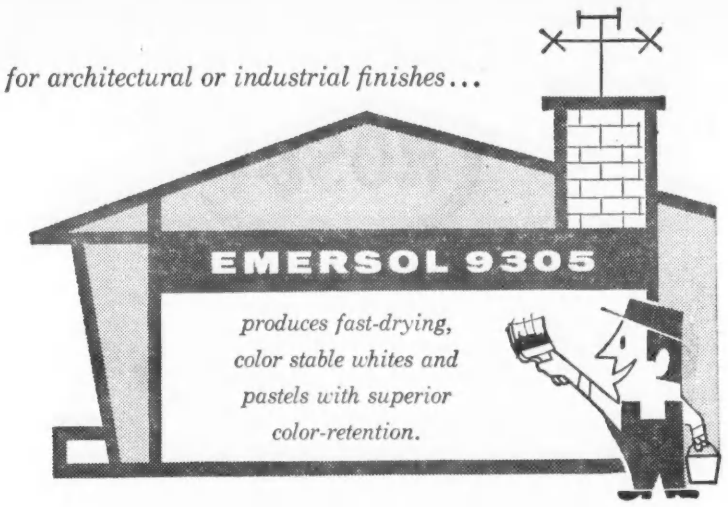

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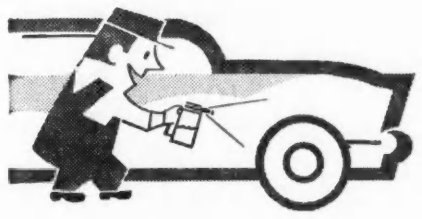

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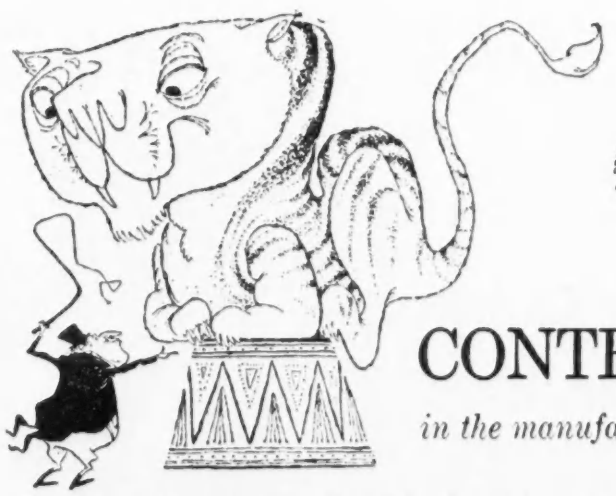

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Coatings Materials

pered by the approach of the end of the year and the annual inventory problem.

Synthetic Resins

Alkyds—In a recently issued price listing these resins were unchanged at a range of 16c. to 24¾c. per pound in tankcars. As this list was made effective November 7, quotations will probably be held steady through the balance of the year, changing only if a substantial price shift in raw materials is encountered.

Ester Gum Solutions—A leading manufacturer in the resins field has advanced its ester gum solutions ¼c. per pound, effective November 7. Contract prices are not to be changed until the first of the year, it was announced. Increased costs of rosin and containers were the immediate factors behind the price hike. These materials are in adequate supply and business volume is still seasonally good.

Maleics—Price advances on a number of maleic resins were put into effect November 7 by a leading maker. The advances ranged ¼c. to ½c. per pound, but several grades were left unchanged. Contract prices will be similarly revised at the first of the year. Supplies are adequate and are moving well in response to active demand.

Phenolics—Quotations were steady and unchanged at prior listings. A recent price listing quotes carloads at 39¼c. to 40¼c. per pound, and smaller quantities at 39¾c. to 41¼c. per pound.

Lacquer Materials

Adipates—Quotations of dioctyl adipate have been steady at 42½c. per pound for carlots, 43½c. per pound for less than carlots, and 40c. per pound for tanks. A widening of drum differentials several months ago has been the only price action reported in this material during the year. While demand in some outlets has settled lower in recent weeks, there is enough steam in other sectors of the economy, notably indoor paint and automobiles, to keep these plasticizers moving at a good rate. Manufacturers reports that all varieties are in good supply.

Phthalates—A slower pace in exterior coatings has been felt in this market. Another restricting factor noted is the inventory caution that develops at this time of the year, causing consuming industries to restrict buying to immediate requirements. But against these negative factors observers point to the continued high rate of activity in construction, automobile production and indoor paint. The net result is a fairly good volume of business, running about even with the corresponding period of last year, in the opinion of informed observers.

The pricing setup in the market is a good deal more settled than it was a few months back, but fractional price shading by marginal producers has not been eliminated. The uniform 2c. reduction in dioctyl phthalate made effective with the start of the fourth quarter has contributed some stability to that market, though even there fractionally lower offers are observed among the smaller producers.

All types of phthalates continue to be amply available. This can be attributed to the substantial number of producers in the field and a loose supply picture in phthallic anhydride, the basic material. In reference to phthallic anhydride, no repetition of the tightness reported earlier this year is expected in the foreseeable future.

Sebacates—Business volume has settled on a plateau a bit lower than what was observed in the early weeks of the current quarter. Quotations continue to hold at long established levels. Supplies are judged plentiful for all consumer requirements.

Natural Resins

Gum—Routine buying interest continued to feature this market. As previously, consuming interest stressed immediate requirements. Supplies in the hands of dealers here were ample enough to enable the market to withstand the effects of stoppage of shipping through the Suez Canal. The entire list of copals and dammars was steady and unchanged last week, with underlying firmness noted in Singapore No. 1. The most active materials are quoted as follows:—Manila C, copal, 36½c. to 40c. per pound; DBB, 26¾ to 29c. per pound; MA, 18½c. to 21c. per

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Coatings Materials

pound; damnar, Singapore No. 1, 44½c. to 46c. per pound, and No. 2, 31½c. to 33c. per pound.

Shellac—All grades of orange and bleached shellac were reported steady last week, following declines of 2c. per pound during the previous week. The quiet tone prevailing in the market was still in evidence, reflecting a widespread policy of consumers to hold inventories down at the end of the year. The election holiday also cut into business volume. Unchanged quotations of orange grades are 48c. per pound for lemon No. 1, 45c. per pound for No. 2 and 43c. per pound for superfine.

Miscellaneous

Casein—The price of Argentine casein advanced 2c. per pound last week on the crest of a wave of heavy buying here. The increased business was said to have resulted in substantial measure from speculative buying on the part of a few firms. In addition Argentine sellers are reported to be holding material closely on the assumption that prices will remain firm as a result of generally low inventories among American consumers. The bullish outlook appears to be shared by dealers here.

Glue—The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census indicate production shipments and stocks of bone and hide glue in thousands of pounds during September with August's figures shown for comparison.

Production

	September	August
Hide, glue, total	4.238	4.218
Low grade	1.753	1.659
Medium grade	1.254	1.239
High grade	997	1.030
Extra high grade	234	260
Bone, glue, total	3.466	4.721
Green	3.726	4.601
Extracted	240	120
Glue, total	7.704	8.939

Shipments

Hide, glue total	4.358	4.347
Low grade	1.677	1.701
Medium grade	1.178	1.204
High grade	340	349
Extra high grade	3	393
Bone, glue, total	4.340	5.498
Green	4.098	4.761
Extracted	742	737
Glue, total	9.198	9.845

Stocks

Hide, glue, total	21.778	21.898
Low grade	6.505	6.429
Medium grade	6.259	6.193
High grade	5.856	5.799
Extra high grade	3.248	3.477
Bone, glue, total	7.789	9.163
Green	6.514	7.386
Extracted	1.275	1.777
Glue, total	29.567	31.061

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Fri. Nov. 2	Mon. Nov. 5	Tues. Nov. 6	Wed. Nov. 7	Thur. Nov. 8
Drums—					
M		$8.20		...	...
WG	$8.40	8.49§	$8.46	...	...
WW	8.74§	8.70	8.74§	...	$9.05§

Tankcars (for week ended Nov. 2)—
M or better, $7.75; K or better, $7.99

Sales, USDA

248* 2.275‡ 844* 603* 80*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.l., Friday)

B through M, $9.30; N, $9.40; WG, $9.60; WW, $9.90

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs)

Price	.56	...	...	.56	...
Sales	16.000¶	...	...	8.000¶	...

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 67½c., l.c.l. 78c.

* Drums equivalent. ¶ Gallons. § Average price. ‡ Export.

Chemical Industry

—*Continued from page 3*

Rep. J. Percy Priest of Tennessee last September.

House foreign affairs committee—Rep. Thomas S. Gordon of Illinois will replace James P. Richards of South Carolina, who retired.

Senate foreign relations committee—Sen. Theodore Green of Rhode Island will become chairman due to the resignation of Sen. Walter George of Georgia, when he became the President's special envoy to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Among the changes in committee memberships there will be several of particular interest to the chemical and allied products industries. The house interstate commerce committee lost two of its important members—Rep. Arthur Klein of New York, by defeat, and Rep. Carl Inshaw of California, by death shortly before the election. Two new faces will show up in the senate interstate commerce committee to replace Sen. Price Daniels of Texas, who resigned to be elected governor of that state, and James H. Duff, of Pennsylvania, defeated.

Among other subjects, the house ICC committee has jurisdiction over chemical additives legislation. When he was chairman, the late Mr. Priest sponsored several industry bills on this subject, but his successor, Mr. Harris has never been identified with this legislation.

Other sponsors of additive bills are Rep. A. L. Miller of Nebraska, and Rep. Joseph O'Hara of Minnesota, both of whom were re-elected. Rep. John Delaney of New York, another sponsor, was re-elected, but his seat is being contested.

The antitrust subcommittees of the senate and house may also see some changes, but none of any significance. Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, who headed the subcommittee last year, may find his post taken over by Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, who has seniority rights to the chairmanship.

Rep. James M. Quigley of Pennsylvania lost his seat in the election, and will have to be replaced on the committee. He was a sharp critic of Federal Trade Commission and Justice department administration of the antitrust laws.

Six changes will be made in the labor committees of the senate and house, but they will not affect the outlook on labor legislation. The political lineup in congress is so close that any legislation amending the Taft-Hartley law, either to tighten or loosen its provisions, is doomed to failure.

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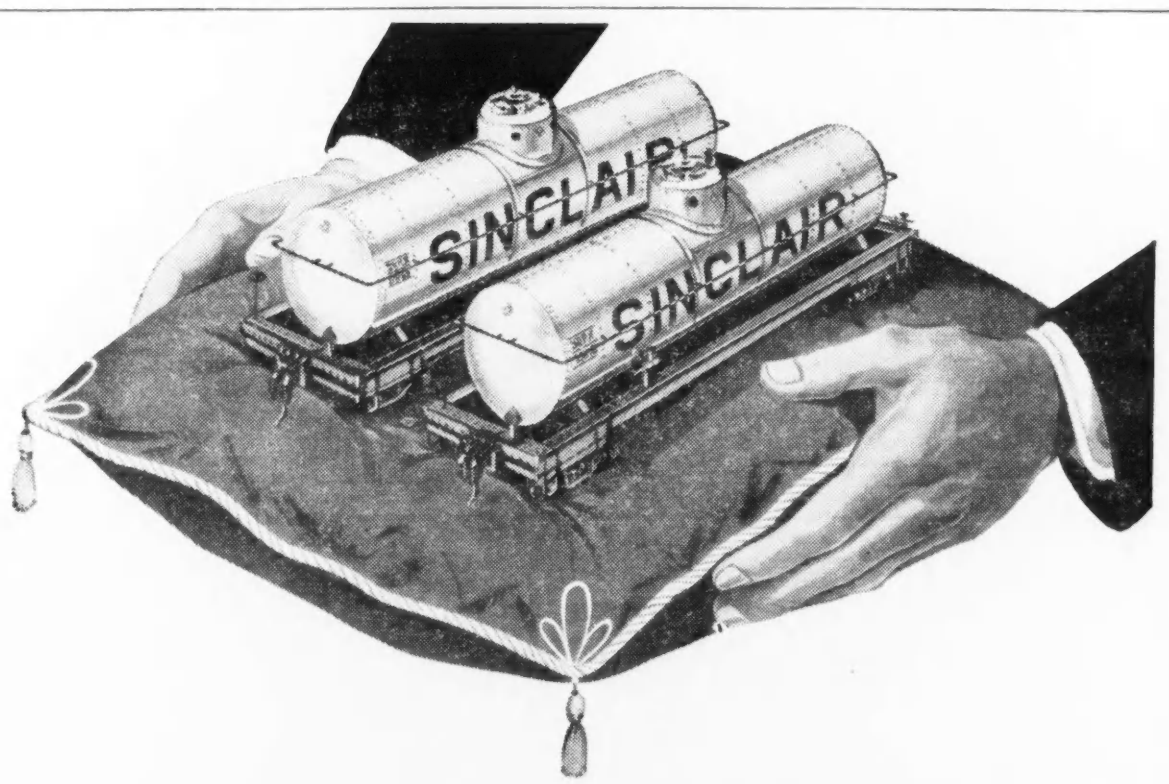

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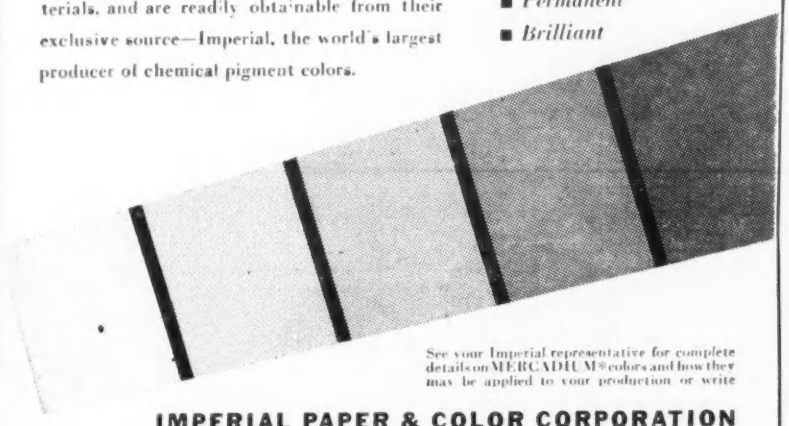

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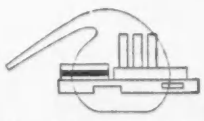

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Oils Purchase for Greece Delivery Time Is Extended

An extension of the contracting and delivery periods contained in the purchase authorization covering $6,088,000 of cottonseed oil and soybean oil issued to Greece in September was announced last week by the Department of Agriculture.

The final date of the contracting period has been extended to December 31, 1956, and the final date of the delivery period has been extended to February 28, 1957. All other terms and conditions of the purchase authorization remain unchanged.

Shell Development

—*Continued from page 4*

will be employed, representing a yearly payroll in excess of $1 million.

Biological research will be under the direction of Dr. Roy Hansberry, present Modesto laboratory manager. A chemical research group will be under Dr. K. E. Marple, presently manager of Shell's Denver laboratory.

S. H. McAllister, director of Shell Development's agricultural research division, will administer the two groups, together with a smaller one for products application research under Dr. E. F. Feichtmeir.

Reichhold Explains

—*Continued from page 3*

luctant to identify these future growth points.

However, he admits that some clues to the direction of this expansion are contained in the recent methanol pact signed by RCI with Escambia Chemical Corporation, New York (OPD, 9/24/56).

Under the agreement, Escambia will put up a methanol plant, sell its output to RCI who will in turn convert it into formaldehyde. As a result, Reichhold is planning to expand its formaldehyde facilities at Detroit, Mich., and Tuscaloosa, Ala.

As evidence of his company's need for further growth, Mr. Reichhold points to the fact that five years ago surface coatings accounted for 85 percent of RCI's sales, while today they are less than half that (39 percent).

Paper, plywood, plastics, rubber, textiles and polyester fiber glass have combined together with thermal insulation to cut down the sales share held by the paint business.

RCI has worked out a melamine license arrangement with American Cyanamid Company, New York, for coatings, laminations and adhesives. Molding is not covered as yet.

Pyrethrum Plant

—*Continued from page 5*

problems of assembling a plant in the heart of the African highlands and training natives to operate it.

As one detail of his planning, facilities had to be provided for thirty-five families of his working force, on a site that only recently was a forest of wild banana trees.

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Essential Oils

—Continued from page 64

a floor price, after the fashion of Zanzibar material. Clarification is expected within the next few days. Sellers withdrew.

Pakrika—One dealer last week noted that information from source in Spain had it that the continued good strength of this market is attributable to the fact that October, an extremely wet month, made it difficult to dry paprika pods. As a result, the small quantities that were available were relatively dear and bought up on rapidly advancing levels. At present, the weather conditions have become much more favorable for drying and sizeable quantities of pods should be available to manufacturers in the next thirty days. There has been a good deal of spoilage because of the wet weather. Therefore, it is very doubtful that the year's production can be high. However, it is expected that the market will settle somewhat from the present high levels, within the next two months.

Pepper—Last week's advance was, of course, the result of events in the Near East and prices were determined by headlines and news bulletins. The peak of the movement was reached after reports of the blocking of the Suez Canal came through.

The weekend brought a softening as buyers became more cautious and sellers felt that there was no harm in reducing positions slightly in case the next few days should bring about a lessening of the tensions. The market at the beginning of the week stood about 3½c. up from the previous listing.

Since it is unlikely that the trouble in the Eastern Mediterranean will end quickly, the market will probably continue to be swayed by developments reflected in news reports. Good news will tend to produce lower prices, but since the market had—on its own—begun to improve even before the outbreak of fighting in Egypt, it is unlikely that the market should return to the low levels of two weeks ago, even if peace should suddenly break out in that area. October shipments from India are less than 100 tons. Shipment figures for Lampong and Sarawak are not yet known but arrivals are lessening and liquidation of consignments on spot is making good progress.

Vanilla Beans—Reports from source last week noted that the price of Madagascar vanilla beans remained firm. The coming crop is estimated between 250 and 300 tons. Little or no material is reportedly being carried over from last season.

Strong, Cobb to Clear Debt

Strong, Cobb & Co., Cleveland, Ohio, will prepay its entire long-term debt of $400,000. This amount is due serially from 1958 to 1961. After retirement of the debt the capitalization of the company will consist of 5,000 shares of $100 par 5 percent preferred stock and 622,010 shares of common stock.

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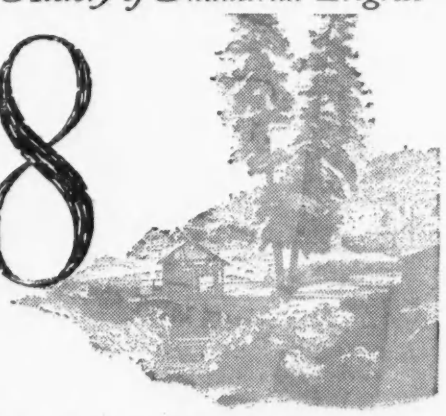

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Improved tone featured the oils and fats market last week. Trading, however, was moderate for domestic needs, while quite active for export. Exporters placed good sized orders for soybean oil for prompt shipment and market closed firmer. Tallow also was in good inquiry from abroad. Cottonseed oil was stronger and higher. Peanut oil was fractionally lower. Corn also was lower, but closed firmer.

Export inquiry for tallow and greases was quite active and trading of fair volume was reported at unchanged prices. Domestic buyers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner, with exporters showing more interest in replacements. Oleo oil and oleo stearine production was sold up and offerings were scarce. Prices covered a wide range depending upon seller and quantity. Lard was firmer and slightly higher.

Higher cost of replacements of tung oil from the Argentine stiffened the local market and moderate trading took place at slightly higher prices. Palm oil also was higher due to increased cost of shipment from primary sources. Linseed oil price schedule was unchanged, but the market was steadier due to the advance of 5c. per bushel in flaxseed. A better tone was noted in oiticica oil and sellers were not disposed to shade asking prices. Firm primary markets for imported castor oil continued to strengthen this market. Offers from abroad were scarce and maintained at current high levels. No. 1 Brazilian was in active request with sales reported below the cost of replacements.

Steady tone prevailed in vegetable waxes due chiefly to high cost of replacements from primary sources. This condition was reflected in crude beeswax, candelilla, Japan wax and montan. Offers of these materials for shipment were scarce and higher than limited stocks available on spot. Holders of candelilla on spot have withdrawn prices and restricted sales to regular customers. Carnauba grades on spot remained steady, despite offers of new crop reported available at about 3 cents below the spot market for December forward delivery.

Price Trends

Advanced

Lard, cash, ¼c. per lb.
Oil, cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ⅛c. per lb.
Oleo, ¼c. per lb.
Palm, drums, ¾c. per lb.
tankcars, ½c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb.
Tung, ¼c. per lb.

Reduced

Oil, coconut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
Corn, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes
(1926–1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 11, 1955
120.40	120.40	116.97	102.95

For Current Prices see Page 9

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Firm tone featured this market, reflecting the strength of castor beans and imported oil. Buying interest was active for Brazilian oil and sales of good volume of No. 1 were reported at 19½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Offers of replacements continued scarce. Demand for domestic grades was fairly active for prompt requirements.

Coconut—This market was inactive and easier. Crude was lower at 11c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 12¼c. New York basis.

Corn—Crude sold down to 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, but was generally held at 14c. Refined was quoted at 17.33c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery. Trading was spotty.

Cottonseed—Futures were stronger and advanced fractionally as a result of the uncertainty of the international situation. Trading was active for speculative account on a scale upward. Trade interests put out liberal hedges in March and July, which were readily absorbed by shorts and new long demand. Trading improved for cash oil, both crude and refined. Refined salad was firmer and quoted at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, prompt delivery.

Cottonseed Oil Futures

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 9, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
Dec.	285	15.73	15.30	15.67S
Jan.	4	15.75	15.49	15.70@15.80
Mar.	516	16.03	15.42	15.95S
May	471	16.17	15.58	16.05S
July	279	16.16	15.57	16.04S
Sept.	35	15.95	15.47	15.92S
Dec. (1957)	1	15.75	15.75	15.75S

Total sales and switches, 1,591 contracts.

Export interest in crude cottonseed was more active, with moderate volume of business reported. Market closed firmer, fractionally higher. In the Valley, 13⅝c. asked for tankcars, f.o.b. mills; 13⅝c. bid Lubbock and 13¾c., bid, Waco.

Cotton crop was forecast at 13,153,000 bales as of November 1 by Department of Agriculture, compared with 13,268,000 bales, October 1; 1955 production of 14,721,000 bales and 10-year average of 13,098,000 bales. Yield per acre indicated 403 pounds, November 1, against 407 pounds, October 1 and 417 pounds a year ago.

Linseed—Firmer flaxseed improved the tone of the oil market and prices were unchanged and steadier. Raw oil was offered at 13.4c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis, November forward delivery. However, consumers continued to absorb large lots against former contracts.

Flaxseed—Market closed stronger and crushers raised bids 5c. to $3.40 per bushel. Offers of cash seed continued light.

Minneapolis.—Crushers raised flaxseed bids to $3.46 a bushel, spot and to-arrive, basis Minlight. Spot market sales totaled only 13 cars, while to-arrive bookings amounted to 20 cars and 29,360 bushels in truckiots. Arrivals of flaxseed for all accounts were 172 cars, compared with 131 cars a year ago. Shipments totaled 26 cars, against 19 in the corresponding period last year.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows

	Receipts 1956-57	Receipts 1955-56	Shipments 1956-57
Past week	329,400	301,000	46,500
Since Sept. 1	10,241,000	10,451,000	1,224,000

Oiticica—Trading was spotty. Market remained steady and quotably unchanged. Tankcars were held at 14¼c. to 14½c. per pound, New York basis, prompt, depending upon seller. Bulk of recent sales took place at the inside figure. Drums were maintained at 15¾c. to 16¼c. per pound, spot depending upon quantity.

Olive—Latest estimate of new Spanish olive oil crop ranged from 360,000 to 375,000 tons. New crop was reported to be of exceptional quality and the best in years. Prices for shipment have not been announced as yet, but exporters stated that Spanish oil will be sold on a competitive basis with other producing sources. Trading in the local market was still confined to fill-in needs, with trading on the basis of $3.25 to $3.35 per gallon, drums, duty paid, depending upon quantity and quality.

Palm—Demand was moderate. Prices were fractionally higher, reflecting stronger primary market. Drums were raised to 15½c. to 16½c. per pound; spot according to quantity. Tankcars were higher at 12¾c., New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Trading in crude was reported at 15½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, and bid thereat. Refined oil was lower at 19¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

The Department of Agriculture has announced that the referendum on marketing quotas for the 1957, 1958 and 1959 crops of peanuts will be held December 11, 1956. Marketing quota and the acreage allotment for the 1957 crop of peanuts will be announced later, but before December 1. If two-thirds of the farmers voting favor quotas, they will be in effect for the 1957, 1958 and 1959 peanut crops. If not approved the quotas will not be in effect for the 1957 peanut crop, and another referendum will be held in 1957 for the following three peanut crops. The previous referendum was held on De-

cember 15, 1953, when 94.3 percent of the growers approved quotas for the 1954, 1955 and 1956 crops.

Peanut crop was estimated at 1,488,575,000 pounds as of November 1 by the Department of Agriculture against 1,491,350,000 pounds. October 1; 1955 production of 1,564,530,000 pounds and 10-year average of 1,809,520,000 pounds.

Rapeseed—Market remained steady, with moderate sales at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Rice Bran—Consuming inquiry was improved, with trading in new crop light around 15c. per pound, tankcars, delivered East.

Soybean—This market was firmer reflecting the uncertainty of the international situation. Trading was fairly active for export, while domestic business was reported light. Crude was stronger at 13c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, November through March. Refined salad was higher at 15¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Soybean Oil Futures

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures (new contract) in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 9, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
Dec.	5	12.90	12.60	12.90S
Mar.	14	12.80	12.75	12.77S
May	34	12.80	12.28	12.74S
July	2	12.27	12.26	12.60@12.70

Total sales, 55 contracts.

Soybeans crop as of November 1 was forecast at 457,394,000 bushels by the Department of Agriculture, compared with 470,064,000 bushels, October 1; 1955 production of 371,106,000 bushels and 10-year average of 253,653,000 bushels.

Tung—This market was stronger, with higher cost of replacements from Argentine. Increased demand for European account advanced shipments from that source. Prices locally were slightly higher, with sales reported at 22½c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Strong primary sources continued to feature this market. Shipments were more or less nominal around $170 per ton, f.o.b. Brazilian port.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds	
	Beans	Oil
Last week	94,500	940,000
Previous week		786,000
Corresponding week, 1955	3,995,250	2,290,000
Total this year	37,449,510	66,835,000
Corresponding period, 1955	73,225,310	39,589,000

Cocoa Butter—Stocks on spot were well held at 60c. to 64c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Copra—Trading was reported spotty. Shipments were quoted at $155 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Steady tone prevailed in this market. Trading was light, but offers were limited and closely held. Yellow grease was sold at 6¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and 6⅞c. asked for low acid. Choice white, all hog was moved at 8¼c., same basis, ⅛c. more asked.

Lard—Market was irregular, but closed firmer with vegetable oils. Cash lard was higher at 11¾c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Offers continued scarce due to sold up production and market was nominal at 19c. to 19½c. per pound, drums, as to quantity. Oleo stearine also was scarce and nominal at 14½c. to 15c., drums, as to quantity and seller.

Tallow—Good export interest, and trading of moderate volume kept this market steady. Domestic demand was light and spotty. Offerings were well held. Bleachable fancy was maintained at 8c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; extra, 7¾c.; special, 7⅜c. and No. 1, 6⅞c., same basis. Edible tallow was firm at 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, same basis. Fancy was quoted at 9⅝c. to 9¾c., drums, f.a.s.

Tallow Futures

Sales and prices of bleachable tallow futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the New York Produce Exchange for the week ended Friday, November 9, follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		—Cents per pound—		
Dec.	2	8.00	8.00	8.00@8.05

Total sales, 2 contracts.

Fish Oils

Cod — Market was unchanged and steady. Tanked oil was held at 10⅞c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York, prompt shipment. Stocks on spot ranged from 11½c. to 11¾c. per pound, drums, as to quantity.

Menhaden, Crude—This market remained quiet but steady. Production has practically ceased for this season and production was estimated at about 2,500 tankcars of oil, the same as last year. Export interest continued inactive. Tankcars were maintained at 8¾c. to 9c. per pound, f.o.b. works.

Production of crude menhaden oil was indicated at 4,522,094 gallons, in August compared with 3,362,375 gallons, August last year. Total production for the first eight months of 1956 was reported at 15,-

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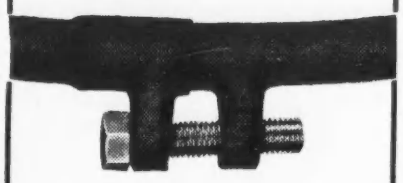

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Fatty Acids

Consuming demand for oleic and stearic acids was more active for prompt delivery. Prices continued steady at prevailing quotations. Interest in vegetable grades also improved, with good volume of business also booked for immediate and later requirements. All grades were unchanged and well held.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal — Trading was moderate. Some oil mills in South Georgia and Alabama have already completed crush for the season. Meal 41 percent was held at $56.50 per ton, sacked Memphis; $58 North Alabama; $60 Georgia, and $62 North Carolina for November-December shipment.

Linseed Meal—Market remained steady, despite slackened demand.

Minneapolis.—Linseed meal market continued quite strong, although demand was not as aggressive as in preceding week. Supplies were not plentiful and fair call was experienced for both nearby and deferred delivery. Shipping directions came in at a good rate. Crushers quoted extracted linseed meal, 36 percent protein, at $53 to $53.50 ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, for November-December shipment. January forward was $1 less. Expeller meal, 32 percent protein, held at $61.50 for December; $60.50 for January/March.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:

	1956-57	1955-56
Past week	14,160,000	17,880,000
Since Sept. 1	142,440,000	178,501,000

Soybean Meal — Demand continued fairly active. Production is running heavy. Prices held about steady with 44 percent offered at $47.50 per ton, bulk Decatur, November through March; $48.50 April-September. Mississippi Valley production was offered at $51 per ton bulk Mississippi Valley points for November-December shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Demand for refined grades was reported fairly active for immediate delivery. All grades were maintained at unchanged quotations, reflecting the strength of crude. Trading in crude was still affected by the scarcity of offers from primary sources. All grades were merely nominal.

Candelilla—This market was strong due to limited stocks on spot. Offers for shipment continued scarce. Holders of spot stocks were not offering and favored regular customers. Crude was merely nominal around 70c. per pound and refined, 73c., spot.

Carnauba—Moderate improvement in consuming demand was noted, chiefly for actual needs. Stocks on spot were quotably unchanged and steady, despite offers of new crop for late November and December shipment at lower prices. Interest in futures was reported fairly active, but trading was still slow. No. 3 Ceara crude on spot ranged from 71c. to 72c. per pound and Parnahyba, 72c. to 73c., as to quantity.

Montan—Firm tone prevailed for domestic and imported grades. Domestic was quoted at 29c. to 30c. per pound, spot according to quantity. German was scarce and nominal around 35c. per pound and Bohemian, 30c. per pound, spot.

US Soybean, Cottonseed Oil Exports Show Marked Rise

United States exports of soybean and cottenseed oil during the twelve months ending September 30 totaled nearly 1.2 billion pounds of oil, compared with the previous record of 729 million pounds in 1954-55, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

During the same period, a total of 702,000 short tons of cottonseed, soybean and linseed cake and meal were exported, as against 515,000 tons during the previous marketing year. Exports of soybeans during the period also established a new record at about 65.6 million bushels.

Soybean oil exports of 561 million pounds were more than eleven times the 1954-55 figure. Cottonseed oil exports of 610 million pounds, on the other hand, were down about 10 percent from the previous marketing year as government stocks were exhausted. Exports of the two oils, plus the oil equivalent of soybeans exported, amounted to almost 1.9 billion pounds.

The largest percentage increase in cake and meal exports took place in linseed cake and meal: 1955-56 shipments were twice the previous year's. Cottonseed cake and meal were down by nearly the same percentage as cottonseed oil.

Soybean cake and meal exports increased by 125,000 tons, over 45 percent above 1954-55. Exports of oilseed cakes and meals plus the meal equivalent of the record soybean exports totaled over 2.2 million tons in terms of meal, compared with 1.9 million in 1954-55.

IRS Issues Regulations On Natural Resources

Regulations proposed to be issued by the Internal Revenue Service relating to deductions for depletion of natural resources were published in tentative form in the *Federal Register* November 3.

The regulations relate to sections 611 through 616 and section 621 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 and cover depletion allowances for mines, oil and gas wells, other natural deposits and timber. Interested parties are given thirty days in which to submit their views.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Solvent sales totals for the month of October are not available yet, but sources in the trade report that preliminary estimates indicate the month was a good one, showing a substantial seasonal pickup. In addition to the seasonal factor, sales were stimulated by the fact that inventories in the hands of consumers were low following the steel strike. Pricewise solvents and diluents have been unchanged, except for minor changes in differentials. The most recent revision was put into effect October 22, when the New York price of toluol was reduced 2 cents per pound in tankwagons and drums. According to trade sources, the revision was a response to competition from coaltar producers.

Business volume in liquid petroleum gases continues to move upward as weather on the East Coast becomes colder. The consensus of opinion in the trade is that the surge in demand during the winter season will find supplies of butane and propane adequate. At last reports, Los Angeles prices were unchanged at 6 9/10 cents per gallon for butane and 5 9/10 cents per pound for propane.

Waxes continued to move evenly last week against a steady rate of demand. Diversification of outlets in these materials, notably in food packaging, has contributed much to the stability noted in the market during the current year. Prices have been steady and unchanged since October 1 advances were put into effect.

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Figures on the October business volume are not available yet, but sources in the trade assert that the month was a good one, showing a substantial seasonal pickup. Pricewise the market has been uneventful, the only revision being a 1c. decline in the New York tankwagon price, reflecting coaltar competition. The change was made effective October 22. The material has been in good balance in both coaltar and petroleum inventories. Demand has been at a high enough level this year, producers report, to absorb a record quantity of imports, coming predominantly from the iron curtain countries.

Mineral Spirits—Like related solvents this material is meeting a seasonally good rate of demand. Producers' inventories appear to be in good ratio with market needs. Quotations are steady to firm at long established levels.

Toluol—No price action has been reported since October 22, when a 2c. per pound reduction was posted for tankwagons and drums in New York. This was considered to be only a change in differentials, since the tankcar price was left standing. According to trade sources, the revision was in response to heavy competition from coaltar producers.

The supply setup in the market continues to show contrasted situations for the two types of producers. Although some relief has been felt lately by coaltar makers, they still have a chronic problem of oversupply. The steel strike caused a temporary easing of supply, but current high level production is expected to have an opposite effect. Meanwhile, petroleum producers are running any excess production into gasoline, and consequently have no supply headache. However, the oversupply in coaltar inventories tends often to put downward pressure on petroleum prices.

VM&P Naphtha—This material began recovery from the summer lull in the early weeks of September and is now encountering good fourth quarter demand. Prices are steady, with no changes anticipated. The material is amply available.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended October 29 totaled 283,608,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 281,372,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,051,000 barrels, comprising an increase of 1,994,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 57,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

PriceTrends

Advanced
None.

Reduced
None.

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Nov. 11, 1955
105.71	105.71	105.47	104.32

For Current Prices see Page 9

Xylol—Sales are seasonally good, and in addition are receiving an extra boost because of the shortage of coaltar xylol. A check with producers here indicated that supplies are adequate for all market needs, but that a squeeze might occur if the tightness in coaltar inventories were to become acute.

LPG'S

Butane—Brisk weather on the East coast has resulted in a similarly brisk rate of sales, producers reported last week. New York dealers expect supplies to be adequate to meet the surge in demand during the winter season. At last reports, Los Angeles prices were unchanged at 6 9/10c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b.

Propane—Los Angeles prices were reported steady at 5 9/10c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. New York prices were also unchanged, with group 3 quotations steady at 5c. per gallon. Sales have been moving up steadily since the onset of cold weather.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Quotations were still steady last week at levels established October 1. Domestic consumption continues moderate and stable, reflecting the great diversity of outlets developed during the last few years. Supplies are sufficient for all needs.

Paraffin—As reported last week, an increase in demand in the Los Angeles area has brought the supply picture there closer to balance. Unchanged prices there are as follows:—121/131 ASTM, slabs, loose, fully refined, f.o.b. refinery, San Francisco, .0905c. per pound; 140/147 ASTM, same basis, .0825c. per pound; and 157/162 ASTM, same basis, .098c. per pound.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The daily average production of crude oil and lease condensate for the week ended October 26, 1956, was 6,998,200 barrels, of which 124,450 barrels were lease condensate mixed with crude oil losing its identity as such, as estimated by the American Petroleum Institute.

Reports received from refining companies indicate that the industry as a whole ran to stills on a Bureau of Mines basis approximately 7,670,000 barrels of crude oil daily and produced 25,931,000 barrels of gasoline, 2,680,000 barrels of kerosene, 12,389,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil, and 7,742,000 barrels of residual fuel oil during the week, and had in storage 171,985,000 barrels of finished and unfinished gasoline, 34,518,000 barrels of kerosene, 156,851,000 barrels of distillate fuel oil and 47,493,000 barrels of residual fuel oil on October 26, 1956.

Actual data for August show a crude production of 7,195,000 barrels daily, an increase of 119,000 barrels daily in stocks of domestic crude oil, and an indicated demand for domestic crude oil of 7,076,000 barrels daily. Actual crude runs in August average 7,995,000 barrels daily, including foreign crude runs of 1,023,000 barrels daily. Current data for September indicate total crude runs of 8,030,000 barrels daily, including foreign crude runs of 1,043,000 barrels daily. The estimated demand for domestic crude oil in September amounts to 7,083,000 barrels daily with an estimated crude production of 7,047,000. Actual stocks of refined products increased 18.0 million barrels in August 31, 1955. The estimated increase in product stocks during September was 13 million barrels, making total refined stocks 28 million barrels above the level of September 30, 1955.

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Q. What is cancer?

A. An uncontrolled growth of cells. If permitted to spread through the body, it inevitably leads to death.

Q. Can cancer be cured?

A. Many types can be cured, but only if they are discovered and treated early.

Q. How can cancer be discovered in time?

A. By your doctor who has available many diagnostic tests.

Q. What is the American Cancer Society?

A. The only national voluntary agency which fights cancer by research, education and service to cancer's victims.

Q. What has it accomplished?

A. It helped save an American from dying of cancer on an average of every seven minutes last year.

Q. Does that mean it has solved the cancer problem?

A. Unfortunately, no. Despite the advances made, more than 235,000 Americans will die of cancer this year.

Q. Can I help to prevent this tragedy?

A. Yes. By having regular health examinations yourself. And by contributing to The American Cancer Society.

Q. What will my contribution be used for?

A. For research that may some day save your life, for education and for helping cancer's victims.

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American Cancer Society

Fatty Acid Item Offered To Boost Animal Growth

A new chemical, made from fatty acid derivatives and other chemicals, is being offered to the trade by Armour & Co., Chicago, as a growth promotant for beef cattle, lambs and calves. Feeding tests to date have shown that this product, called "Dynafac," boosts the growth rate of ruminants from 10 to 15 percent.

"Dynafac" has been designated as a "chemobiotic," and the active ingredient of the formulation is tetra alkylammonium stearate. This product recently was hailed as an effective control for pig scours.

"Dynafac" does not depend upon hormonal activity to stimulate gains, and there seems to be no danger for the animals from over-dosage, Armour said. Furthermore, no detectable amounts of the additive have been found in the tissues or blood, even when fed for several weeks at levels several times higher than the prescribed rate. Because of its complete stability, "Dynafac" has the singular advantage of blending with minerals without loss of potency.

It is mixed at the rate of one pound per ton of feed in feeding cattle and sheep. It soon will be available in quantity throughout the United States, with distribution handled by McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

Cosmetic Chemists Group Renews Foreign Conferences

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists has initiated a second round of conferences on an international exchange of technical information. Maison G. de Navarre, publications chairman, is representing the US group at a series of meetings now taking place in Europe. His aim is to return with a detailed plan for approval by the SCC board of directors.

To cosmetic chemists' groups in France and Denmark, Mr. de Navarre is prepared to offer a plan for widened distribution of scientific papers. The SCC would supply a limited number of copies of the *Journal* of the Society of Cosmetic Chemists.

In return the participating foreign group would send abstracts of all scientific papers presented at its meetings. The American organization would have the option of requesting a complete translation of any of these papers for publication in the *Journal*.

Discussions with the Great Britain Society of Cosmetic Chemists are also on the agenda. Mr. de Navarre will report to the council, the executive board of the SCC in Great Britain, on the successful cooperative distribution of publications by the American and British Societies.

Casein from the Argentine Falling Below 1955 Level

Argentine exports of casein this year are expected to run below last year's total, according to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

Exports for the January-September period amounted to only 47.8 million pounds, a drop of 22 percent from the same period last year. Unless exports pick up momentum between now and the end of the year, the total for the year as a whole will be lower than the 1955 figure of 82.4 million pounds and the 1954 total of 73.3 million pounds, FAS said.

Gov't Seeking Applicants To Fill New England Posts

The Civil Service Board of Examiners at the Army Quartermaster Research & Development Center, Natick, Mass., will establish a civil service list from which appointments will be made to fill chemist vacancies as they arise in New England.

The positions, in government laboratories in New England, have rated salaries of $4,000 to $10,000 per year. Interested parties are invited to communicate with the board.

Data Offered

To help technical personnel keep up with the flood of publications on rauwolfia which have appeared during the past two years, S. B. Penick & Co. has issued a comprehensive bibliography on the subject. **"Rauwolfit and Its Alkaloids"** is a compilation of about 800 references from several hundred domestic and foreign journals. It covers the fields of chemistry, pharmacology, pharmacognosy and therapeutic uses of raufolla preparations. Copies of the bibliography may be obtained by writing S. B. Penick at 60 Church street, New York 8.

A twenty-eight-page, two-color brochure, **"How to Use Pittchlor,"** has been issued by Columbia-Southern Chemical Corporation. Use of chlorine as a germicide and sanitary agent for practically every type of application is covered. Detailed solution tables are included. The booklet is available on request to Columbia - Southern, 632 Fort Duquesne boulevard, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Complete texts of several score technical papers in the aerosol, automotive specialties, detergents and sanitary chemicals, disinfectant-sanitizer, insecticide and waxes-floor finishes fields are included in the latest **proceedings of the Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association.** Covering all papers presented at CSMA's 42nd mid-year meeting in Chicago last May, the 186-page printed report is available at $7.50 a copy from the association's office at 50 East 41st street, New York 17.

George Kaolin Company has prepared a **handbook on kaolin.** Consisting of four 8½ x 11 bulletins grouped together in a leatherette looseleaf binder, the handbook describes the mineral, its technology and its use. The four bulletins are the first of a continuing series which will eventually cover kaolin subjects ranging from production to final end-product use. The complete handbook or individual bulletins will be sent to qualified individuals upon request to Georgia Kaolin Company, 433 North Broad street, Newark 3, N. J.

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6—Kux model 61 tablet presses.
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Distillation Work wanted. We specialize in volume processing customer's Materials. Two 5,000 gal. steam stills, one 1,800 gal. still w. 18"x30' Everdur packed column, two 400 gal. g.l. receivers, vacuum. Smaller s.s. stills, glass columns, other process equipment available. Rail siding, adequate storage & waste disposal. Chemical Affiliates, Inc., Crossman Rd., Sayreville, N. J. Phone New York Office: MUrray Hill 3-2593.

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POSITIONS OFFERED

Graduate Pharmacist or chemist experienced in all phases of pharmaceutical manufacturing, Indiana. Small plant operation offers immediate opportunity. Write fully—education, experience and salary desired. OPD 177.

Soap for

—*Continued from page 3*

selling for around 7 cents a pound might go into commercial syndets. At the present moment two American firms, as well as a number of firms abroad, have licenses to exploit such a process as owned by the Sugar Research Foundation. Detergentwise they are about as efficient as the alkylaryl sulfonate

Hypersensitivity Problem Unsolved

"One of the early hopes in the use of syndets was that they would be less irritating to the human skin than soap," Dr. Snell pointed out. "This was based on the fallacy that the irritation due to soap was due to the degree of alkalinity. The subject is far too large to go into here, but in abbreviated form, the practical result is that either one defats the skin to about the same degree, and therefore the problem of hypersensitive reactions to cleaning products has not been solved by the introduction of syndets to the public.

"The rest of the world has followed the US lead in the syndet field, as they so often do in our technical applications. Where soaps are now in round figures one-third of the market here, they are half of it in Israel because of local conditions, and three-quarters of it in the United Kingdom.

"But syndet plants are being installed in other parts of the world progressively. One is about to go on stream in Ceylon. We even had an inquiry for one from the island of Tahiti. As more syndets are produced in other parts of the world, the surplus inedible tallow and lower-grade fats can be expected to become in excess of supply abroad. The direct effect on our inedible fat exports and indirectly on our edible fat exports should be obvious to this group," the speaker continued.

"In the overall world picture, syndets are approximately 30 percent of the total detergent volume, but if we exclude the United States figures, which tend to dominate this, then the rest of the world uses about 15 percent of syndets in their total detergents. Clearly this is a large world market in the future. This is not necessarily going to be a market for US exports since alkylate and molecularly dehydrated phosphates are under manufacture in England, France, Italy, and Germany, and will be in other places. And all of these complex subjects will be affected by various exchange controls, foreign and domestic controls on commodity markets, etc.," Dr. Snell pointed out.

Business 'Not Own Boss'

J. Gibson Pleasants, vice-president in charge of research and development for Procter & Gamble Company, presented this picture of the soap and detergent business:

"It is never finally 'its own boss' because it is subject to a great natural force—the opinion of its consumers, who make up the entire public. Operation of this kind of business must be progressive, resourceful but not opinionated, always open-minded and sensitive. The cornerstone of success in such a business is the ability to carry on a never-ending, flexible, intelligent courtship of the public.

"Closely supporting this and subordinate only to it is the need for truly competitive, unexcelled talent in the ability to find and read the facts and take the necessary action in the various special fields of communicating with the public, making the products, telling people about them, and distributing them.

"The entire organizations carrying out these specialties must have the habits of proceding on the basis of facts, not opinions, and blending their efforts into perfect teamwork for the sake of the success which no one group could make possible alone.

"Perhaps there is even a simpler way to say what it takes to be successful in a consumer goods business like soap and detergents. It is for all members of all parts of the organization to spend practically all of their working lives in the business under the tutelage and example of men who—from the chairman of the board and the president on down—have spent all their working lives in the business. When you have done that, you know something about it. But because the public's mind is ever-changing, you still keep on learning day after day how better to live up to the slogan 'the public be pleased'," Mr. Pleasant said.

Petrochemical Role Related

The role of the petrochemical industry in the growth of synthetic detergents was described in a paper by James C. Kirk and E. R. Baker, of Continental Oil Company. With the displacement of soaps by synthetics the industry has largely shifted from natural fats as the primary raw material to petroleum, they said. The paper described the petroleum industry's participation in this transition, tracing the growth from the introduction of the principal detergent ingredient in 1946 to date. The extreme care that is exercised by the petrochemical producers to maintain high quality in their products, and the extensive test work that is carried out by them in developing new products were also described.

F. S. Swackhamer, manager of the resins and plastics department of Shell Chemical Corporation, and president of CCDA, prefaced his introduction of the speakers with a review of the membership situation. He said there were 435 active members, eleven waiting final action, nineteen applicants and three incomplete applications. Attendance at the convention was about 274.

Chemical Union

—*Continued from page 5*

increased only from 522,000 in 1948 to 546,100 last year—while chemical output went up 60 percent.

For a field such as chemicals where there are rapid developments toward automation and rising productivity, the union feels "a reduction of standard working hours would tend to minimize labor displacement and stabilize employment opportunities."

"Furthermore," it maintains "a reduction of working hours provides a means for adjusting the national economy to rapid technological change and for minimizing the growth of nationwide unemployment during the transition to the new technology."

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Advertisers Index

Alan Wood Steel Company 52
American Firstoline Corporation 43
American Flange & Manufacturing Co., Inc. 19
Apex Chemical Co., Inc. 71
Argueso, M., & Co., Inc. 71
Asahi Glass Co., Ltd. 43
Ashcraft-Wilkinson Co. 28

Baker, J. T., Chemical Co. 1, 2
Barclay Chemical Company, Inc. 78
Bareco Wax Co. Division Petrolite Corporation 73
Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation 50
Beacon Chemical Industries, Inc. 69
Berkshire Chemicals, Inc. 42
Better Finishes & Coatings, Inc. 40
Bios Laboratories, Inc. 58
Borden Company, The 48
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co. 40
Bowman, Charles, & Co. 58
Brill Equipment Company 75
Brode Corporation, The 72
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc. 63

Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, Division Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. 1
Celanese Corporation of America, Chemical Division 20, 80
Chemical Manufacturing Co., Incorporated. 42
Chemical & Process Machinery Corp. 77
Chemical Service Corp. 78
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Incorporated 80
Chemirad Corporation 49
Chemsol, Inc. 78
Ciba Company, Inc. 52
Columbia Southern Chemical Corporation. 31, 40
Commercial Solvents Corporation 49
Consolidated Chemical Industries, Inc. 43
Consolidated Products Company, Inc. 75
Consulting Chemists and Engineers 47
Corn Products Refining Company 69
Cornwell Chemical Corp. 80
Coupe, Robert A. 42
Cowles Chemical Company 30
Crosby Chemicals, Inc. 66

Darlington Chemicals, Inc. 56
Dicalite Division, Great Lakes Carbon Corporation 64
Dickinson, J. Q., & Co. 58
Distillation Products Industries, Div. of Eastman Kodak Company 59
Dow Chemical Company, The 21, 32
Drum Parts, Inc. 72
Dunkel, Paul A., & Company, Inc. 69
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co. (Inc.) ... 1, 33
Duval Sulphur & Potash Co. 30

Eastman Chemical Products, Inc. 12, 68
Emery Industries, Inc. 65, 71, 78
Enjay Company, Inc. 27
Equipment Clearing House, Inc. 75

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc. 49
Filter Fabrics, Inc. 68
Fine Chemicals of Canada, Limited 61
First Machinery Corp. 75, 76, 77
Fisher Chemical Co., Inc. 80
Florasynth Laboratories, Inc. 63
Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation Chemical Division 39
Foote Mineral Co., Inc. 23
Freeport Sulphur Company 45
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. 63

Gane & Ingram, Inc. 55
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc. 77
General Equipment & Trading Co. 74
Greeff, R. W., & Co. 17
Gregory, Walter C., Corporation 61
Gross, A., & Company 70

Harchem Division, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc. 70
Harshaw Chemical Co., The 49
Heat & Power Co., Inc. 75, 77
Heavy Minerals Co. 43
Heine & Company 15
Henry, J. F., Chemical Co., Inc. 41
Heyden Chemical Corporation 26
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 54
Hooker Electrochemical Company 45
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 55
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc. 63

Imperial Paper & Color Corporation 68
Industriaal Chemical & Dye Company 68
Inland Steel Container Company 52
Interlake Iron Corporation, Coal Chemicals Division 52
International Casein Corporation 67
International Minerals & Chemical Corporation 18

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corporation 36

Kolker Chemical Corporation 64
Koppers Company, Inc. 51
Koster Keunen Mfg. Co., Inc. 72

Lawler Company 77
Lemke, B. L., & Co., Inc. 61
Lever Brothers Company 48
Lindsay Chemical Company 62
Loeb, H., & Son 77
Loeb Equipment Supply Co. 74

Machinery & Equipment Corp. 76
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 63
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works 29
Mantrose Corporation, The 69
Matheson Coleman & Bell Division of The Matheson Company, Inc. 61
Mathieson Chemicals, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation 45
McKesson & Robbins, Incorporated 44
McLaughlin-Gormley-King Company 46
Meer Corporation 57
Merck & Co., Inc. 8
Michigan Chemical Corporation 34
Monsanto Chemical Company 11
Montrose Chemical Company 17
Mutchler Chemical Co., Inc. 61
Mutual Chemical Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation 53

Neville Chemical Co. 80
New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc. .. 6
Nitrogen Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation 46, 48
Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Company, Inc. 24
Nysco Laboratories 57

Old Dutch Mustard Co., Inc. 64
Oldbury Electro-Chemical Company 44
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation Industrial Chemicals Division 45
Oronite Chemical Company 45
Osborn, C. J., Co. 69

Parsons-Plymouth, Inc., M. W. 67
Penick, S. B., & Company 56
Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corp. 65
Pennsylvania Refining Company 72
Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., Industrial Division 1
Perry Equipment Corp. 76
Petro-Tex Chemical Corporation 14
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc. 35
Pharmacaps, Inc. 62
Phelps Dodge Refining Corporation 41
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 66
Plant Machinery Corporation 74
Polak & Schwarz Inc. 62
Polak's Frutal Works 64
Prentiss Drug & Chemical Company, Inc. ... 61
Prior Chemical Corporation 1
Process Plants Service, Inc. 75
Procter & Gamble Co. 48
Publicker Industries, Inc. 10
Purocaine, Inc. 58

Raney Catalyst Co. 51
Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 42
Reinhart Chemical Corporation 51
Riches-Nelson, Inc. 80
Richter, Gedeon Pharmaceutical Products, Inc. 58
River Plate Corporation, The 70
Robeco Chemicals, Inc. 80
Rohm & Haas Company 13
Rosen, Ralph, Associates 76
Ross, Frank B., Company 72
Roussel Corporation 58

St. Joseph Lead Co. 68
Shell Chemical Corporation 22
Sinclair Chemicals, Inc. 67
Foster D. Snell, Inc. 46
Stauffer Chemical Company 16
Stein Equipment Co. 75
Sterwin Chemicals, Inc. 37
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co. 70
Sunkist Growers, Inc. 25
Sylvania Electric Products, Inc. 78
Synthetic Products Company 69

Tennessee Corporation 44
Thurston & Braidich 64
Tobey Chemical Co. 42
Tombarel Products Corporation 64
Tragacanth Importing Corp. 61
Treen Box Co. 44
Turner, Joseph & Co. 69

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company Division 1
United Box & Lumber Co. 42
U. S. Borax & Chemical Corporation Pacific Coast Borax Company Division 1
U. S. Industrial Chemicals Co., Division of National Distillers Products Corporation. 72

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc. 64
Vitamerican Oil Corporation 62

Welch, Holme & Clark Company, Inc. 72
Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation 46

Ziegler, G. S., & Company 68
Zink & Triest Co. 63
Zinsser & Company, Inc., Subsidiary of The Harshaw Chemical Co. 53

Oil Companies Acquire Concession in Venezuela

Lion Oil Company Division of Monsanto Chemical Company has joined with four other United States corporations in the acquisition of an oil and gas exploitation concession in Lake Maracaibo, Venezuela.

The concession, which includes approximately 2,000 acres, was one of those recently granted in that lake area by the Venezuelan government.

The other corporations included in the ownership of the Maracaibo concession are Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, Union Oil & Gas Corporation, Murphy Corporation and San Jacinto Petroleum Corporation.

These and Lion will each participate through separate subsidiary companies. The same group also owns an exploration concession near the Columbian border in the Venezuelan state of Apure.

Drilling of the first well on the Maracaibo concession will be delayed for several months because necessary equipment for deep-water drilling is not immediately available.

N.Y. PVLA Xmas Party Set

The New York Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its twenty-second annual Christmas party at the Statler hotel, New York, December 12.

N.Y. Paint Group to Hold Dance

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold a ladies' night dinner dance at the Trade Show Building, New York, December 8.

Oils, Fats Output, Use: September

Statistics on production and consumption of oils, and fats, including primary and secondary products have been compiled by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, for the month of September. The data are as follows:—

Primary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Sept. 30
Basassu oil, crude			
Refined			
Castor oil, No. 1, crude and No. 3, crude	1.503.000	10.393.000	[5]34.404.000
Coconut oil, crude	32.586.000	50.553.000	[5]61.767.000
Cod and codliver oil[3]	31.906.000	29.379.000	13.620.000
Corn oil, crude	21.578.000	23.332.000	13.857.000
Refined	22.084.000	23.620.000	8.671.000
Cottonseed oil, crude	165.478.000	73.623.000	96.275.000
Refined	69.432.000	95.977.000	157.521.000
Menhaden[3]	17.924.000		
Sardine (pilchard and herring)[3]	83.000	5.650.000	81.026.000
Other fish oil, except liver oil[3]	1.124.000		
Lard rendered and refined	[7]177.000.000	[8]39.184.000	123.398.000
Linseed oil, raw	46.931.000	41.844.000	75.388.000
Refined	18.617.000	21.133.000	23.792.000
Marine mammal oil[3]		4.123.000	[8]28.520.000
Oiticica oil		746.000	6.123.000
Olive oil, edible		115.000	6.378.000
Inedible			37.000
Sulfur foots			
Palm oil, crude		3.761.000	[5]20.748.000
Refined		925.000	1.514.000
Palm kernel oil, crude			3.327.000
Refined			328.000
Peanut oil, crude[9]	2.100.000	4.602.000	157.521.000
Refined	4.368.000	4.081.000	10.564.000
Perilla oil			
Rapeseed oil, crude			
Refined		228.000	736.000
Sesame oil, crude			
Refined		20.000	187.000
Soybean oil, crude	221.302.000	227.546.000	139.671.000
Refined	203.733.000	221.794.000	86.865.000
Tallow, edible (incl. refined)	14.712.000	16.557.000	7.895.000
Tallow and grease inedible (other than wool)—			
All establishments	198.140.000	131.086.000	297.957.000
Establishments classified in meat packing industry	68.315.000	NA	NA
Tallow and grease inedible, refined	13.794.000	13.477.000	8.380.000
Tung oil		3.751.000	10.541.000
Other vegetable oil, crude	5.916.000	7.631.000	18.476.000
Refined	6.354.000	4.294.000	7.169.000
Vegetable foots, 100% basis	14.526.000	11.828.000	44.331.000

Secondary Products

	Pounds		
	Production	Consumption	Stocks Sept. 30
Castor oil chemically dehydrated[3]	1.602.000	NA	3.233.000
Deodorized oil[7]	87.107.000	14.871.000	16.014.000
Coconut-type fatty acids, including coconut basassu, and palm kernel[3] and such fractionated fatty acids as lauric, caprylic, capric, and myristic[3]	4.032.000	NA	7.941.000
Fish and marine mammal fatty acids		NA	1.207.000
Low rosin fatty acids (rosin content 20% or less)	5.982.000	NA	3.163.000
Oleic acid, including white oleic and red oil	7.257.000	NA	13.938.000
Stearic acid (40-50% stearic content)	5.209.000	NA	5.165.000
Other stearic acids (over 50% stearic content, high palmitic (over 60% palmitic), hydrogenated animal and vegetable fatty acids	7.846.000	NA	7.019.000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated animal fatty acids (other than oleic)	8.350.000	NA	13.486.000
Unsaturated unhydrogenated vegetable fatty acids	6.276.000	NA	10.488.000
Glycerine, crude (100% basis)[10]	19.242.000	19.821.000	17.030.000
Refined, all grades (100% basis)[10]	19.705.000	15.523.000	48.862.000
Grease oil, lard oil, and tallow oil[3]	4.730.000	NA	3.610.000
Hydrogenated animal fats and oils—			
Edible	2.886.000	1.219.000	827.000
Inedible	3.210.000	4.117.000	3.241.000
Hydrogenated vegetable oils—			
Edible—			
Cottonseed	33.284.000	32.119.000	16.938.000
Soybean	94.261.000	89.585.000	35.181.000
Other	6.205.000	4.802.000	3.536.000
Inedible	857.000	1.656.000	2.334.000
Margarine[7]	[11]14.976.000	NA	22.236.000
Oleo oil and stearine, animal, edible	5.049.000	1.261.000	2.317.000
Shortening	133.396.000	NA	129.175.000
Stearine, animal, inedible	929.000	NA	811.000
Vegetable oil, winter[7]	11.172.000	9.863.000	18.674.000
Tall oil, crude	41.689.000	37.470.000	80.467.000
Refined (excluding low rosin fatty acids)	11.923.000	7.774.000	15.872.000
Winterized oil	51.627.000	35.025.000	36.276.000

NA. Not Available.
[1] Included in "other vegetable oils" to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[2] Data for stocks of crude palm oil, crude cocount oil, crude castor and sperm oil are on a commercial stocks basis and do not include figures for stock piles of strategic oils.
[3] Data for fish oil producers collected by Fish & Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. Combined totals only are available for consumption and stocks of fish oil and marine mammal oil. Consumption data for cod, cod-liver, and other liver oils unavailable and stock figures for these items represent quantities held by producing firms only.
[4] Data on production collected by Department of Agriculture. These figures represent only rendered lard. According to this agency, refined lard production (federally inspected only) totaled 127.000.000 pounds in September.
[5] Excludes quantities used in refining.
[6] Data on production and stocks held at crude oil mill locations collected by Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture
[7] Data for stocks exclude quantities held by consuming factories.
[8] Winterized-deodorized oil, hydrogenated-deodorized oil, and cooking and salad oil not included.
[9] Not shown to avoid disclosure of figures for individual companies.
[10] Includes data for synthetic glycerine.
[11] The total for September, 1956, was packaged as follows:—One-pound units, 107.730.000 pounds; bulk pat or chips, 1.519.000 pounds and bulk, other, 3.623.000 pounds. The sum of these items may not agree with the production total shown above because some margarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.

Petroleum Tanker Study Being Undertaken by NPC

In response to a request from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, the chairman of the National Petroleum Council, Walter S. Hallanan, acting under the Council's emergency procedure and with the approval of the council's Agenda Committee, has announced the appointment of a committee on petroleum tanker requirements.

B. Brewster Jennings, chairman of the board of Socony Mobil Oil Company, New York, has been named chairman of the sixteen-member group.

The Government has asked the council to make a study of petroleum tanker transportation which would include the construction schedule by number and size, United States and world-wide, between now and 1965, without regard to registry, of all tankers either under construction, on order, or definitely planned and the extent to which ships now on order but not started may be increased in size.

Railroads in East, West Ask Another Freight Rise

Eastern and western railroads last week petitioned the Interstate Commerce Commission for an immediate 7 percent increase in freight rates, with certain exceptions, to meet the costs of a wage increase for railroad workers, higher payroll taxes and rising material and supply costs.

The increase is in addition to the 15 percent boost in freight rates provided for in the petition filed by the carriers a month ago which will be argued before the commission in January. The exceptions to the blanket 7 percent increase are on coal and lignite, fresh fruits and vegetables, lumber and sugar.

The southern railroads did not join in the petition.

Radiation Study

—*Continued from page 7*

test methods are used to evaluate the results.

The subcommittee, sponsored jointly by ASTM committee D-20 on plastics, and D-9 an electrical insulating materials, has established sections to work in the following areas:—(a) Nomenclature and definitions, (b) dosimetry, (c) correlation of various sources of radiation, (d) total dosage and dose-rate effects, and (e) post-irradiation effects.

Drug Research Efforts

—*Continued from page 3*

division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, indicated that his concern has netted at least $5.60 in sales after five years for every dollar it has spent on research and development.

He declared that, at the end of five years, the sales curve of new products is just coming out of the development period, and is moving with such rapidity that by the end of a decade the ratio will have more than doubled.

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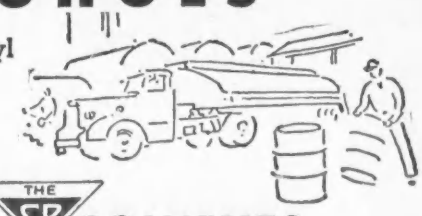

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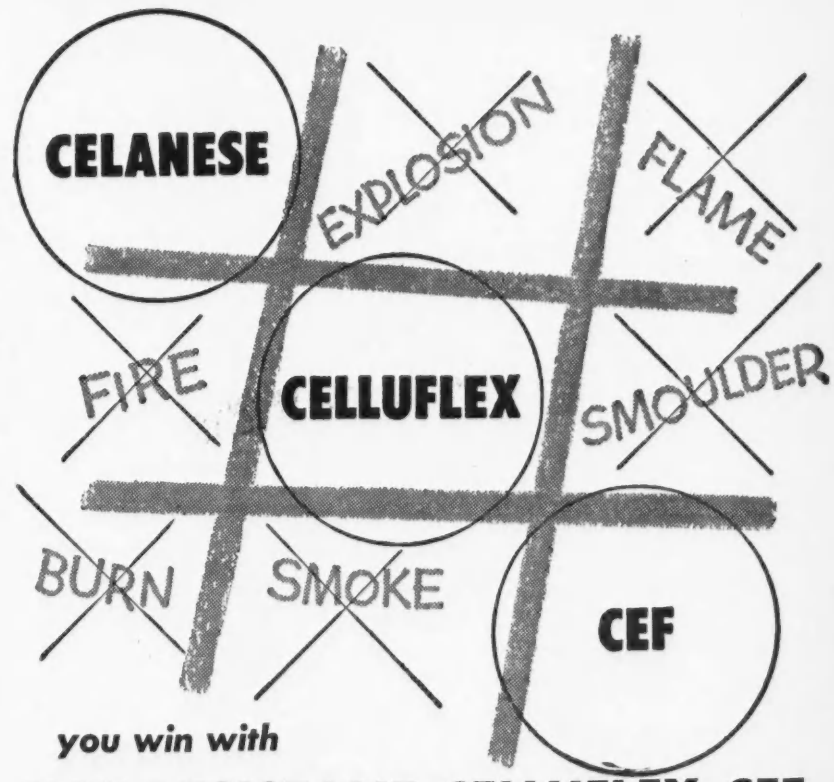

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